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BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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VOL. XII NO. 188- BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Telephone No. 1224.

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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,388
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,388
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANPA @	Extra Steame	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16, 27
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Aug.	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
13th Aug. ..	BANKURA	Bushehr via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports.
15th ,,	VITA	Bushehr via K'chi
20th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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P.O Box. 122.

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Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
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SAVINGS BANK 5% p a.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
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Managing Director

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

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Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Jhelum	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Pindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Jojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Jaipur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms

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	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
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Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
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The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

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Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

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Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

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All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.

Write to:—

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD.
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WINGFOOT CORD TYRES
SPECIAL NET PRICES.

Size	Rs.	a.
710×90	45	9
760×96	53	6
765×105	61	9
815×105	66	5
815×120	79	3
820×120	87	15
895×135	118	3

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NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

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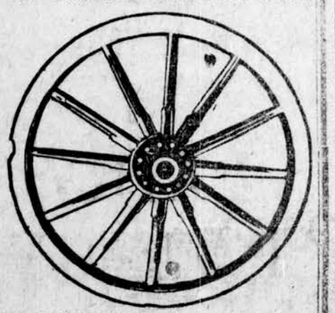
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co., Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables

FOR SALE
ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 60. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body, 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
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APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOHAMED
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Please Consult
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whose accouting experience extend sover 25 years
at
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	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
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Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.
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LIFE.	FIRE.
DHURANDHAR BROS.,	INDO UNIVERSAL Coy.,
ESUFALLY BUILDING, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.	CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,
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The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.
Mr George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greates Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—
"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses,"
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For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:
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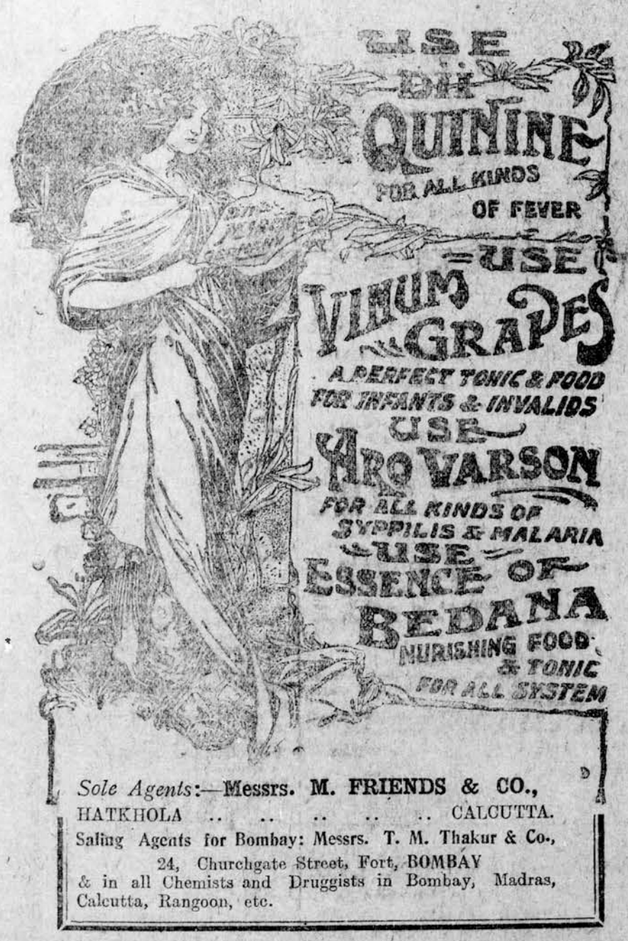
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
Pt. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.



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Saling Agents for Bombay: Messrs. T. M. Thakur & Co.,
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& in all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, etc.

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Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites.

(Filters & Water Coolers.)
CLUBWALLA & Co.,
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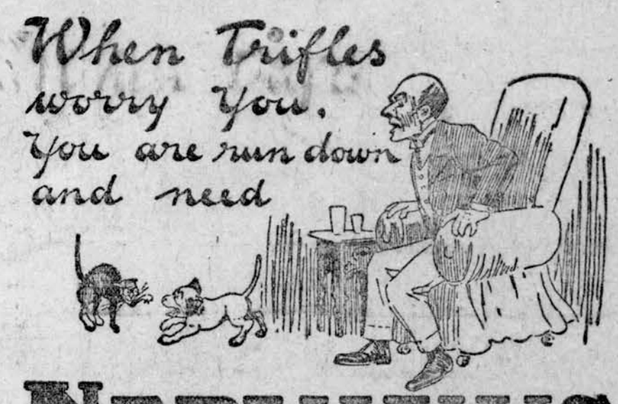

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Sugar per ounce of urine reduced from 18 to 4 grains.
Durisetti Appa Rao c/o Assistant Surgeon *Chatrapur*, (Ganjam).

DEAR PANDITJI,
I have used your Asugary pills as I was suffering from Polyuria and doctors told me that sugar also was passing. I can boldly say that no other medicine can equal this. I should not only praise this medicine but we should be proud that we have a very competent Vaidya in you who has discovered this unique specific. I have used only 16 pills and by the grace of God I am now alright.
(Rai Bahadur Choudhri)
Durga Prasad
4 *Sadar Bazar, Delhi.*

Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vidya of Amritdhara fame has earned the gratitude of suffering humanity by having discovered the infallible remedy for diabetes.

ASUGARY

not only positively cures diabetes, polyuria and kindred diseases, but is also a *Tonic* of high order, a remedy for functional and nervous debility, diminution of the vital forces and premature decay.

Price Rs. 4 for 32 pills
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Add:—Amritdhara 13 *Lahore.*
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Bombay Agents: GHULAM HUSSAIN V. DEVIJI,
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BEST TURKISH CAPS ON APPROVAL.
No. 1.—Finest Silk Felt Soft, Exquisite style. Suits the most refined taste. Complete with best tassle, Rs. 10.
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Packing and Postage 1 to 3 Caps, As. 6.
All CAPS are sent on approval. If quality or price does not please you or the size or shade does not suit you return Caps to us at once for exchange or refund just as you like.
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CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
WHOLESALE:
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PARIS—FRANCE
Sold by all Chemists

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1.6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
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ELECTRIC HEATERS AND CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE AND NO TROUBLE.
America-India Export & Import Co.,
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All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra
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Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen silk, and cotton.
Cut and Fit Guaranteed.
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HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
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THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
THE MOST SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
THE SCREEN HAS EVER KNOWN!

"The Hunchback of Notre Dame"

VICTOR HUGO'S IMMORTAL CLASSIC
OPENING SIX CHAPTERS THIS WEEK

A Drama such as you have never seen in all your life.

Written by Victor Hugo—whose sublime genius has made him immortal—

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Staged amid scenes of Unparalleled Magnitude on a scale never before attempted—you will enjoy it as you never enjoyed anything before in your life.

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

from the story by Victor Hugo, "The Hunchback of Notre Dame de Paris" featuring

LON CHANEY

and an all-star cast.

Sheer Magnitude — Unparalleled Magnificence
The Genius of Artistry — The Guidance of Genius
Lavish Expenditure — The Restraint of Good Taste

all of which mark this Super-Colossal production—would be as nothing if it were not

The Greatest Love Story Ever Told

The Picture that the Whole World Knows.
The Picture that Tells a Great Story in a Great Way.

The Picture that Is Made of Beauty and Thrills.
The Picture that You Simply Must See!

THE GREATEST PICTURE THE WORLD HAS EVER PRODUCED!

"The Hunchback of Notre Dame"

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA

Entertainment De Luxe!

All those things which you love best in a screen drama you will find here—but on a scale of magnitude never before approached or even attempted. There is an engrossing love story, superbly mounted and enacted; there are magnificent sets—authentic reproductions of the wonder spots of French history—and tingling thrills, the like of which have never before been seen upon the screen. They all combine to make

AN UNFORGETTABLE PICTURE!
The Greatest Screen Attraction of the Age!

'THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME'

A vivid love-drama enacted amid settings of unparalleled splendor.

A pageant of color; a blaze of beauty; scene after scene of indescribable loveliness.

The Programme includes the International News and a one-Reel Joe Martin Comedy.

To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

ONCE MORE

The Elite of Bombay have had To-Night and this Week The Opportunity of Seeing

MAJESTIC FILM CO'S SUPER-SOCIAL PRODUCTION

"DEBT OF SIN"

A Picturesque Thriller of Life's Throbbing Passions amidst the fascinating Splendour of Bombay.

To-Night at 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

NEXT SATURDAY!
"POONA RAIDED"
BOMBAYITES!
Be Ready for the Raid on Poona!

Novelty Cinema.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration' Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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4; 6; 8; & 10 p.m.
MATINEE
Every Day
THIS WEEK
AT 4 P. M.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT
4; 6; 8; & 10 p.m.
MATINEE
Every Day
THIS WEEK
AT 4 P. M.

A SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

HAROLD LLOYD

THE KING OF ALL COMEDIANS.

IN

HIS SECOND BIG COMEDY IN 4 Reels.

"A SAILOR-MADE MAN"

See
The magnificent palace of the Maharajah—with its beautiful dancing girls, its wonderful art treasures, its sunken pools, and its majestic towers and grand stairways.

See
a Dreadnought and some real sailors help Harold Lloyd put over some of the funniest antics ever conceived.

See
Kaipura-Bhandanna! A fascinating Oriental city, its streets swarming with picturesque natives, See its bazaars and its street fakirs.

See
The millionaire's yacht, with its gay party that is cruising around the world.

See
The Navy Recruiting Office and the unique manner in which Lloyd joins the Navy.

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SPLENDID FILM WHICH WILL LIVE FOR EVER IN YOUR MEMORY.

"OUR SURE SHIELD"

It Shows How the Sailors are trained in the British Navy and how the great British Empire depends upon its Sea Power.

HERE'S SOME THING THAT NO INDIAN Should fail to see.

AND YET ANOTHER NEW SERIES OF PATHE COMEDIES.

"OUR GANG"

IT'S FOR YOUR Children Bring them along.

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A WONDERFUL PROGRAMME WHICH WILL NOT ONLY AMUSE BUT INSTRUCT AS WELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.

CHILDREN AT HALF PRICE, EXCEPT BALCONY & GALLERY.

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"
Featuring MARTHA MANSFIELD.

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
Featuring MARY PICKFORD.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 3, 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"HAIL THE WOMAN"
Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

WELL-APPLAUDED.

The Hindoostan Film Co's
PRODUCTION

RAM RAVAN YUDHA
OR
SITA SUDHI.

This Week-From To-Day
ONE WEEK MORE.
Time and Rates as Usual.
Sat. Sun. & Holidays Extra Show.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM

Note.—Don't fail to see the Indian Comic.

Yashvanth Sangith Mandali
will stage
To-Night at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.).
"MANAPAMAN"
and
To-Morrow at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)
"VIDHYAHARAN"
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road.
NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!!
PATT-WARDHAN
On the 16th and 17th August 1924.
Book seats early.

IMPERIAL

To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR SUPER PHOTO-PLAY
"NAVI-SETHANI"
DAILY 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOW ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable nutcrackers and other beauty metal-wares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R10954

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fashionable silk suitings, stockings, tweeds, blankets, etc., etc. For terms apply to the NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R10955

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a local mill. Previous experience essential. Apply with credentials to Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20389

WANTED—PERSONS who can work two hours weekly at home. Income Rs. 300 monthly. For particulars send self addressed stamped (half anna) envelope to A. H. COMPANY, Agra.
N R10950

WANTED—Two LADY GRADUATE TEACHERS, one of whom should be able to teach Sanskrit. Salary 110—10—200; but in case of special qualifications a higher start will be given. Apply before 15th August, 1924, to the HON. SECRETARY, Indian Girls' High School, Karachi.
A 20349

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER with at least 5 years experience of Buildings and Roads for District Board. Salary 300/20/400. Applications with testimonials must reach office before the 20th August 1924. Apply at once to—THE JUGAL KISHORE SINGH, B.Sc., LL.B., (London), Chairman, District Board, Banda.
A 20336

WANTED—A B.SC. or 2a B.A. with Physic and Chemistry, with Sanskrit as second language, as an ASSISTANT TEACHER for the M. A. V. School, Jamnagar. Applicants should state, the expected pay. N. N. Shah, Chairman, School Board, Jamnagar Municipality.
A 20322

WANTED for the Guru Ramdas Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Ginning Mills, Amritsar:—(1) CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, (2) WEAVING MASTER, having experience of about 15 or 20 years. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should reach as soon as possible on the following address:—PROPRIETOR, Guru Ramdas, S. W. & G. Cotton Mills, Amritsar.
A20309

SALARY Rs. 100—200 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S.)

EFFICIENCY IS THE SOUL OF SUCCESS—There are three links in the creed of the Individual Tuition Service, Ambition, Efficiency, and Success. SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING (2 months' Course) Accountancy, Law, Banking, Auditing, Matric and School Final courses taught within a short period by a twenty years' experienced Teacher. SERVICE GUARANTEED. Special Shorthand Dictation Classes. Pitman Shorthand Gold Medals awarded to three candidates only. Enrolment for L.C.C., N.U.T., I.B., C.C.S., A.R.T., and other commercial examinations. Apply the PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R10948

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English and Urdu for two hours only. Apply PATEL Bros. Cap Merchants Pydhonie Junction.
A R10940

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS outside Bombay to earn good monthly income from shirts, rubber tyre slippers. Apply GIRDHARLAL VALLABHDAS, Sanghvisadan, BOMBAY, 4.
A R10938

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Young and experienced Hindu competent in Accounts and Correspondence seeks SPARE TIME SITUATION. Business canvassing also preferred. Apply to Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10937

ENERGETIC HINDU knows typing, offers security requires service in any capacity, satisfaction guaranteed. Write HIMATRAM DAYASHUNKER BHATT'S CHAWL, Borivli, (Thana).
B R10944

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—To Hindus only, large specious FLAT, "ANAND MAHAL," Babulnath Road, Chaupaty. Rent Rs. 225. Apply Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Solicitor.
C20297

TO BE LET—SHOPS at Hughes Road, Chowpathy. For particulars apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, "Anandkanan", Chowpathy Road.
C R10954

TO LET—GODOWNS, on Kalbadevi Road, opp. Morarjee Goculdas Market. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS, Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market.
C R10925

THE upper flat of a bunglow 77 Motlibai Street, Byculla. For particulars, apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R10952

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building," Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD ABBA, 173, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
C R10669

TO BE LET—THE WATSON HOTEL BUILDING as a whole or separately by floors or flats. Excellent as a whole for a hotel and separately for a restaurant, offices, shops and residence. Apply to P.B. GORADIA, Hashmat Mahel, Choupaty.
C 20382

TO BE LET—BUNGALOW, Virle-Parle, two minutes' way from the Ry. Station with best accommodation of well, garden, etc. See HAKIMJI AMIJI, Dhobi Galli, Mandvi, Phone No. 23454.
C R10909

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Residences and Offices and Godown, in Lakhani Building, corner of Cowasji P. Street, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hong K. B., also in Lakhani M. British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, No. 16D, near Duke and Sons. Rent Rs. 40 to 75.
C R10996

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
20326

TO LET—One Airy FLAT in Harbour View adjoining Apollo Hotel at Colaba and one Airy Flat in Bank Street, opposite Old Customs House near Imperial Bank. Apply personally between 12 and 2 (S.T.) at His Highness The Aga Khan's Estate Office, Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty Bombay.
C R10923

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PERSONAL.

GENTLEMAN proceeding to Europe on business on the 15th August is willing to represent firms. Apply Box No. 424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10953

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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A Large selection of G. W. M. REYNOLDS' ORIGINAL NOVELS, just received. Ans. 12 each. All English and Foreign News Papers, Magazines, Novels, received fresh by every Mail. KING AND CO., Hornby Road, Bombay.
L 10929

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FOR SALE—A five-storeyed BUILDING on Lamington Road (Bombay). Very spacious. Free hold. Box No. 420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10932

FOR SALE in Nagpur.—Pucca house in two blocks in front of Patwardhan High School, Sitabaldi.—Apply to A. V. RATNAM, Tent Lines, Nagpur.
G R10956

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MOHAMAD ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35, CAWNPORE.
N R10878

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Large quantity of PIG IRON SLAG and IRON ORE. FONJDAR BROS, Nagpur City.
N R10947

A RARE CHANCE—For Sale: Briscoe, recently painted and overhauled, with monsoon curtains, the property of a Govt. Official who is shortly proceeding on leave. For trial and terms please write to Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10955

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SALE BIANCHI MOTOR CAR, Italian Touring Body, good condition, perfect running order. Apply DOCTOR SONEJI, Sandhurst Road, opposite Parekh's Hospital.
JA R10981

FOR RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CARS that have been Overhauled and Repainted, call and see us. We always have a good selection at bargain prices. FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
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ALL INQUIRIES regarding Motor Car are received by THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay. Repairs of all kinds, Paintings; Accessories and Supplies, Second hand Cars, and Lorries; independent Garages for Storing Cars at Rs. 25. Send for our BOOKLET.
JA 20345

USED CARS at a Great Reduction in Prices. We have the used car you want at the price you wish to pay. Come in and look them over. Demonstrations given. Overland 4; Willis Knight 7 seater; Maxwell 2 seater; Charron 5 seater; Apperson '8' 7 seater; Darraeq 5 seater; Napier 7 seater Landau; Scripps-Booth 5 seater; Dodge Sedan; Dodge Touring 5 seater; Mors Saloon 7 seater; Harley Davidson Combination. T. R. PRATT (BOMBAY), LTD., Cumballa Hill Show Room, Bombay.
JA 20233

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ON VIEW—Valuable furniture of Whole Bungalow, belonging to C. P. Keenan, Esq., and others, will be sold by Public Auction by BENNETT and Co., on SUNDAY next, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Parel Poibawdi, near Tram Junction, Bhoiwada Cross Road.
T R10941

FOR SALE—A quantity of C. P. MANGANESE ORE. Write to DR. MODS, 71, Kalbadevi, Road.
T R10940

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA PRODUCTS.

1200 Chemists and Provision Merchants of Bombay and Suburbs sell PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE, CASTOR OIL, HAIR OIL, PAIN BALM and VINEGAR.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T S

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
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Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
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Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

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Monarch, Rs. 110, Mercedes, German ...	180
Oliver 3, 75, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 190, 9	225
Underwood 5, 150, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8, 150	225
Yost 29, Rs. 100, 125, All New Types	175
Remington 10, Rs. 135, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 10, Brief, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 11, Rs. 175, 225, 10, Policy ...	250
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NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
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Telephone No. 21223.
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TYPEWRITER CORONA No. 3 Rs. 110
Remington 7, Rs. 65, Monarch Rs. 95
Oliver 3, Rs. 65. 5, 105. 9, ... Rs. 145
Underwood 3, 125, Hammond Multiplex ..... Rs. 125
Yost 15, Rs. 75. 20, Rs. 85 Brief ... Rs. 95
Remington Visible 10 and 11, 125 ... Rs. 135
Remington No. 9 Gujarati ..... Rs. 145
Remington 10 Factory Rebuilt as new.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, (opp. Messrs. Cox & Co.) Fort, Bombay.
T

TURKISH-BATH recommended by Physicians of the world, open 9 to 9 503, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway.
T R10949

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4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Mr. VARJIWANDAS MANMOHANDAS DALAL, is no longer in our employment since long and he has no concern of any kind whatever with our office.
Dated this 8th day of August, 1924.
MANUBHAI & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
C20403

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I the undersigned, have purchased the concern, "Messrs. The Carter Mfg. Co." on the 4th August, 1924, with the goodwill thereof, hitherto conducted by Messrs. M. H. Cassam and Co., J. T. Parekh, A. T. Narayan and N P. Bhasania, trading at 145, Dadar Road, at Dadar, Bombay, as the manufacturers of Butter, Coffee, Flour and Casein, and from the said date I am only the Sole Proprietor of the said concern.

I am not liable for any claim of any nature against the said firm till the date of the said purchase that is 4th August, 1924, as per sale deed duly executed by them in my favour on the said date.

CHHOTALAL GIRDHARLAL.
Post Box No. 920, Bombay.
R10928

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the exclusive right to quarry stone at the Sewri Quarries within the limits of two areas more particularly described in the Forms of License admeasuring about 9,723 square yards and 9,694 square yards respectively and lying to the North of Golangee Hill Road and immediately to the East of Sewri Cemetery for a period not exceeding Five Years. The particulars, Conditions, Forms of Tender and Forms of License may be obtained on application and payment of Rs. 5 at the Office of the Estate Agent, Improvement Trust, Fort.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders must be received (in sealed envelopes) before 1 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, 1924, addressed to the Estate Agent of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tenders for right of quarrying" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two Thousand Rupees, for each area tendered for.

By Order of the Board,
A. D. N. SMITH, P.A.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.
C20298

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise on 15th September, 1924, the second instalment of Rs. 6 lacs fifty thousand of the 6½ per cent Water Works and Drainage loan of 45½ lacs 1923 sanctioned by the Government of India under their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government Resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923. The Municipality having resolved to reserve Rs. 2,85,000 out of the second instalment of Rs. 6,50,000 for investment of Municipal special funds, only Rs. 3,65,000 are offered to the public. Sealed tenders are invited for the sum of Rs. 3,65,000, so as to reach the Chief Officer at 2 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, 1st September, 1924. The application forms for tenders and the detailed notification prescribing the conditions of tender can be had on application to the Chief Accountant.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 5th August 1924.
20376

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(In voluntary liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 10th day of September, 1924, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorney (if any), to the undersigned the Liquidator of the said Company at his office in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1924.
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA.
Liquidator of the above Coy.
20394

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT CO. LTD.
(In voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1924, at the office of the Liquidator in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to enable the Creditors to determine whether an application should be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the Liquidator appointed by the Company.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1924.
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA.
Liquidator of the above Coy.
20393

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Bai GANGBAI widow of Kanji Hadhu that one Kanji Hadhu our client's deceased husband carried on business as shroff in his own name. The said Kanji Hadhu died on or about the 2nd July, 1924, leaving our client as his sole heir. Our client has applied for letters of administration to the estate of the said Kanji Hadhu. Our client understands that one Rowji Shivji has been recovering the outstandings due to the estate of Kanji Hadhu without our client's knowledge or consent. The debtors of the estate of the said Kanji Hadhu are hereby warned against paying the amount due by them to the said estate to the said Rowji Shivji or any body else and if they will do so inspite of this warning they will do so at their own risk. The debtors of the estate of Kanji Hadhu are hereby required to pay the amounts due by them to our client, who is the sole heir of the said Kanji Hadhu.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1924.
KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for Bai Gangbai widow of Kanji Hadhu.
Esmail Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C20385

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING FOR PASSING SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at No. 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay, on the 18th day of August, 1924, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rupees 50 lakhs divided into 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rupees 100 each, to Rupees 10 lakhs divided into 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rupees 20 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost, or is unrepresented by available assets, to the extent of Rs. 80 per share upon each of the 28,467 shares which have been issued, and are now outstanding, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's Capital from Rs. 100 to Rs. 20 per share.

Should the resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on the 3rd day of September, 1924, at the same time and place, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1924.
By Order of the Board,
K. D. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
20390

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th August, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited statements of accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th August, 1924, to 24th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 7th August, 1924.
By Order of the Board,
K. D. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
20391

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from AWABAI MANEKJI LELINWALLA and NARIMAN MANEKJI LELINWALLA for themselves and as guardians for their minor brother and sister Dombji Manekji Lelinwalla and Nargesh Manekji Lelinwalla. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of redeemed Pension and Tax land with the building standing thereon situate at Kamalwadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 45, 45/45, 45, 45, and New Nos. 279, A/279 and 16/291 and 16/291, Old Survey No. 111 and 111 and New Survey Nos. 10/8091 and 10A/8090 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 4109(1), 4109(2) and 4110(2) and Street Nos. 31 and 31A and 32(A) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dinbai Merwanji Dadabhoy Coachman, on or towards the West by the property of Pallonji Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by Kamalwadi Road, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Manekji B. Lelinwalla.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1924.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
20401

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned has contracted to purchase from Bai BHAGIRTHIBAI, wife of Dinanath Abaji, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the above address within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fezendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kakadwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 973, Street No. 11 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kakadwady Street, on or towards the West by a passage and vacant ground of the Oart, on or towards the North by the property of Prannath Wassudeoji and on or towards the South by the property of Sacoobai wife of Atmaram Waman Pandit.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1924.
W. B. THAKUR.
Purchaser.
Shingne Building, Sandhurst Road.
Bombay, 8th August, 1924.
20396

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2356 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 20th day of June, 1924.

Summons to Answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

JAVERCHAND THAKERSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

CASSIBHAI LALLUBHAI PATEL, of Dharamj, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dharamj, outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the above named Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the defendant a sum of Rs. 6,692-9-0 as per particulars annexed to the plaint with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 12th day of July, 1920, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 5th day of July, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 5th day of July, 1923.

Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C 20492

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable teak and blackwood artistic designed household furniture by Roberts, Deoji and others, large partition screens, counters, electric table fans and lamps, silver glass plated ware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S T.) in Kersondas Natha Buildings next to Share Bazar, corner Dalal Street, and Hummam Street, Fort. Valuable artistic designed furniture such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, rich tapestry, lined Chesterfield and drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, show cases, large partition screen, office and roll top writing tables, glass book case, fancy teapoys, full sized mirror and tiled door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing table and chest of drawers, large counters, marble top washhand tables, meatsafe, rich silver glass plated ware, electric table fan and lamps, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th August, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 CASES AND 18 BALES OF WHITE MULLS. 16 BALES OF GREY SHIRTINGS AND 17 BALES OF GREY JACCONETS.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Girdhardas Jethabhoy of Mulji Jetha Market, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

46 cases of White Mulls, gold heading 39" 20 yards.
13 bales of White Mulls, gold heading 39" 20 yards.
5 bales of White Mulls No. D55, 54"/26 yards.
16 bales of Grey Shirtings No. 900000, 45"/37/38 yards.
10 bales of Grey Jacconets No. 138, 40"/22 yards.
7 bales of Grey Jacconets No. 2044, 44"/20 yards.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of International commercial Agency.

5 cases lined note papers.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

1 case containing 200 pieces Turkey Red sarries 50" x 4/9 yards No. 538.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 second hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Pair Kathiawary horses in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

On SUNDAY, the 10th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Bhoiwada Road near the Tram Junction household furniture, glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and crockery stands, bicycle verandah benches drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet, glass door show cases, hat stands, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, ice box, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of C. P. Keenan, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AT FORT BALLARD ESTATE, "NARANDAS" BUILDING, OPPOSITE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address all the office furniture, etc., such as large and small writing tables, revolving top tables, glass door book cases, file cabinets, copying press with stand Godrej safe, type writer with stand, recorder machine partition, teak wood cupboards, teapoys, book stands, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 9th August, 1924.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 8.

Monsoon has strengthened in Malabar and Lower Burma but has weakened generally elsewhere except Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Assam, Central Provinces excluding Berar, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab and East Rajputana.

A few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Moulmein four inches; Rangoon and Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar one; Cherrapunji four; Chittagong, Bogra and Darjeeling two; Cawnpore; Roorkee four; Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Dalhousie and Murree two; Simla and Saugor one and a half; Jubbulpore three; Pachmarhi one; Mangalore and Trivandrum one and a half; Calicut four and Cochin two.

Forecast.—Extension in Punjab and United Provinces.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA August 7.

The United Provinces, the North Eastern Circle, 2nd August 1924. Prospects of sugarcane and rice are normal.

Bihar and Orissa:—Week ending the 4th of August 1924.

The rainfall was general over the province. The fall was fairly heavy in most of the districts of Bihar, Balasore and Chota Nagpur except Singhbhum and light to moderate elsewhere. Sowing of paddy and autumn crops are in progress. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on but more rain is needed in the Orissa districts for operation. Jute is being harvested and washed in places in Purnea and weeded in Cuttack. Weeding of autumn paddy continues but it has been retarded at places in Saran owing to continuous and excessive rain. The condition of standig crops is on the whole good except those of maize and other autumn crops. Some damage has been done to the crops in Patna, Gaya and Bhagalpur by heavy and continuous rain. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in two and is stationary in the remainder. Average price of local common rice at the headquarters excluding Angul is 6.81 seers a rupee, against 7.12 seers last week and that of maize is 9.79 seers against 10 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the feudatory states of Orissa and Chotta Nagpur is on the whole good.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 8th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 8th August 1923	1923
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 07	25 68	58 77	53 10
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 14	28 20	54 08	54 64
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 13	24 31	55 11	57 45
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 13			50 42

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 1.86" of rain, Ambala 0.22" and Hissar 0.10." Skies are clear over the west of the province and in general heavily clouded over the east. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at the aforesaid station and the maximum alone higher at Hissar and lower at Ambala. The thermometer yesterday rose to 1/5deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Allahabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has had 0.12" of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is almost normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Jodhpur; the minimum was almost normal. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 107deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are in general heavily clouded and humidity is almost normal. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has has 2.67" of rain, Saugor 1.66," Hoshangabad 0.34" and Raipur 0.11." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Berar and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is slightly damper than usual at Saugor. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.40" of rain, Marmagao 0.16" and Karwar 0.28." Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 87.4deg. (3deg. above normal) and the lowest 80.0deg. (3deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Poona. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast of the Peninsula, in the north and east Punjab and the north Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the north and east Punjab, the east United Provinces, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in south Rajputana. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned are Mangalore 1.74," Calicut 3.70," Cochin 2.32," Trivandrum 1.33" and Cuddapah 0.11."

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 7th August 1924 issued from Simla.

The depression over the north of the Central Provinces has again caused local heavy rain in the west Central Provinces and is now filling up. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, North and East Bengal, Orissa, Central India, the West Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan and local in Bihar, the United Provinces and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the east and north Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein, Rangoon one; Bhamo, Myitkyina one and a half; Dibrugarh five; Subsagar, Tezpur two; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Chittagong two; Noakhali one; Ludhiana three-quarters; Dalhousie one; Seoni one and a half; Pachmarhi four; Pendra one; Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF AUG. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		4.24	3.32	+0.92
Rawalpindi	0.86	15.94	12.26	+3.68
Lahore		10.92	8.50	+2.42
Hissar	0.10	2.95	6.35	—3.40
Ambala	0.24	11.82	12.98	—1.16
Delhi		7.92	13.03	—5.11
United Provinces—				
Agra		10.02	13.83	—3.81
Mainpuri		18.84	12.60	+6.24
Jhansi		28.74	19.42	+9.32
Cawnpore		32.66	16.76	15.90
Allahabad	0.20	23.49	19.52	+3.97
Sind—				
Jacobabad		0.28	1.56	—1.28
Karachi		2.01	4.30	—2.29
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		6.12	11.08	—4.96
Jaipur	0.03	16.99	12.44	+4.55
Kotah	0.12	26.95	15.19	11.76
Mount Abu	0.02	26.58	33.24	—6.76
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		3.38	9.10	—5.72
Dwarka		2.85	9.18	—6.31
Veraval		7.94	12.38	—4.44
Rajkot		13.81	13.96	—3.15
Bhavnagar Para		5.95	11.99	—6.04
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.05	26.18	27.10	—0.92
Ahmedabad		15.15	18.13	—2.98
Deesa		13.79	13.71	+0.08
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.10	13.65	15.49	—1.84
Indore		13.99	18.06	—4.07
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	2.67	41.54	30.35	11.19
Saugor	1.66	20.58	24.75	—4.17
Hoshangabad	0.34	24.63	26.49	—1.86
Khandwa		9.90	15.60	—5.70
Akola		9.37	16.77	—7.40
Amraoti		11.29	17.22	—5.93
Nagpur	0.05	17.14	25.98	—8.84
Chanda	0.02	18.09	27.46	—9.37
Raipur	0.11	18.71	27.36	—8.65
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.07	25.68	46.58	20.90
Ratnagiri	0.40	76.22	67.82	+8.40
Mormugao	0.16	77.97	66.34	11.63
Karwar	0.28	94.54	81.84	12.70
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		4.95	9.79	—4.84
Ahmednagar		5.44	9.19	—3.75
Poona		5.96	13.00	—7.05
Sholapur		4.04	10.01	—5.97
Bijapur		0.80	6.16	—5.36
Belgaum	0.08	39.47	28.00	11.47
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad		8.34	13.15	—4.81
Nizamabad (Indur)		8.15	18.39	10.26
Hyderabad		10.70	12.52	—1.76
Malabar—				
Mangalore	1.74	100.26	80.22	20.04
Calicut	3.70	104.39	69.72	35.17
Cochin	2.32	85.12	55.52	39.60
Ceylon—				
Colombo	1.86	23.85	13.89	10.00
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam		9.51	12.41	—2.84
Bellary		2.75	4.03	—1.50
Cuddapah	0.11	5.36	8.22	—2.89
Madras		9.16	6.95	+2.21
Bangalore		8.61	8.10	+0.51
Coimbatore	0.08	12.65	3.37	16.28
Trichinopoly		0.18	3.48	—3.30
Negapatam		0.67	3.84	—3.17

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8.

Caledonia, Jenkins, Aden.
Gogra, Morgan, Calcutta.
Trieste, Grimme, Trieste.
Lahore, Randell, Barry.
British Soldier, Preence, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Clan Macgillivery, Wast, Chittagong.
Narkunda, Evans, Aden.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer British Soldier for Mahomerah.
Steamer Vita for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Caledonia for London.
Steamer Streefkerk for Calcutta.

S S Caledonia:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Caledonia, 3253 tons, Captain K Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trieste:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Trieste, 3325 tons, Captain E Grimme, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lahore: The P and O S N Co's steamer Lahore, 3143 tons, Captain G Randell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

S S Narkunda:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Narkunda, 9765 tons, Captain H G Evans, will sail to-day from harbour for Aden, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(FRIDAY, August 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sked.

1 C Valencia, 4,839, K'chi, NF, K N and Co
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 16/8, M M & Co.
2 Narkunda 9699, Aden 9/8, M M & Co.
3 Somersetshire, 4,546, Dunkirk, 25/8, T M and Co.
6 Asia, 3910, Genoa, 15/8, L Triestino.
11 Massilia, 3251, L'pool, 18/8, Graham & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
14 Shunko Maru, 5077, Kobe, 11/8, O S Kaisha.
15 Awa Maru, 3699, Kobe, 11/8, N Y Kaisha.
16 Ranee, 3634, Java, N.F., T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Maur, 649, Bangkok, 10/8, F F C and Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 8/8, Scindia S N Co.
10 & 11 Werdenfels, 3852, K'chi, 14/8, L. Triestino.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baroda due about 12th August, Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 26th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.
City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 9th August, Agent W & Graham Co.
Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Simla due about 9th October, Agent W A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Soommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Bristol due about 15th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Amur Maru due about 10th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Marioka Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jevpore due abut 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 8.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—45 bales wool, H S Md. Shoostry; 15 bales wool, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 12 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 650 bales wool, B Harbhum and Co; 4697 cwts myrabollams, P Muthradas and Co Ltd.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—65 cwts staves of empty hogsheads, 39 cwts heads and hoops of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co Ltd.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—6630 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4700 cwts castor seed, 1976 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—6000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Caledonia for London:—1500 cwts dill seed, 88 bales Akund cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 15 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, M M T Afshar; 25 bales cow hides tanned, 5 bales buffalo calf hides tanned, L Thacia and Sons; 56 cwts gum tragacanth, M H Dehdaste; 9 bales goat skins tanned, 3 bales sheep skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 22 cwts tishmaws, H A Mahomed and Sons; 1000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts mother of pearls shell, M H Dehdashti.

S S Wardenfels for Gothenburg:—6 cwts cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Wardenfels for Stockholm:—10 cwts cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Wardenfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 cwts ajowan seed, Volkart Bros Ltd; 22 bales cotton fly, Jugmohandas and Co.

S S Wardenfels for Antwerp:—2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Wardenfels for Ghent:—863 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Awa Maru for Hongkong:—11 cwts shark fins, S Nawroji and Co.

S S Awa Maru for Nagasaki:—225 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Govind V Lanke.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—14 cases sandalwood oils (1000 lbs), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Hongkong:—30 cwts fennel seeds, E S Abdul Kyun.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 8.

S S Urbino from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—147 angles, 40 steel flats, 35 iron bars, 9 trusses hair belting, 25 drums disinfectant fluid, 80 drums turps, substance, 821 casks linseed oil, 1528 loose steel, 843 kegs 61 cases paint, 120 cases colour, 9 cases brass tubes, 20 cases empty tins, 33 cases varnish, 20 cases washing blue, 72 barrels alum.

From Middlesborough:—45 steel plates, 513 steel joists, 882 plates, 18 casks old files, 42 bundles steel bars, 1500 bundles galvanized C sheets.

S S Shwedagon from Rangoon, Agents The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co Ltd: 624769 gallons kerosine oil, 398574 gallons petrol, 3000 nongs empty petrol tins, 3000 nongs empty drums, 11 drums paint, 7 cases caps and sockets, 22 pieces tin blocks, 100 bars lead, 19611 cases candles.

S S Bankura from Basrah, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—14 cases Eau de Cologne, 22 packages 11 bags scrap brass, 60 bags 90 packages old brass, 9 bags old copper, 1901 bags wheat.

From Dubai:—2 tins pearls.

From Bunder Abbas:—3 bundles species, 41 bags raisins, 15 bags almonds, 92 bags dry dates.

From Mahomerah:—12 Nos. empty gas cylinders.

From Bushire:—49 bags almonds, 15 bags cummin seed.

From Muskat:—38 crates pomegranates, 222 bags sardines, 1646 bags 578 boxes 1014 mat bags dates.

From Gwadur:—30 bundles Siffi mats, 46 cases 5 bales wet dates.

From Karachi:—22 bags dates, 539 bags apricots, 10 bags pista dodi, 4 bags cummin seed, 273 bundles Kandar wool.

S S Ranee from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—50 bales jute twine, 25 bales twill 50 bales gunnies or hessian cloth 276 bales paper, 99 bags rice, 3965 bags cotton seed, 475 bags betelnut, 11 bags pepper, 185 bags dry ginger, 4 packages tea, 25 chests tea, 50 cases hardware, 53 coils Manilla rope.

From Cocanada:—200 bales cotton.

From Madras:—46 bales cotton waste, 1498 bales cotton, 40 cases aniline dye, 59 cases lubricating oil, 260 barrels N cylinder oil, 25 bales yarn.

From Tuticorin:—93 bales senna leaves, 1457 bales cottons, 20 bags cardamoms, 8 bags coffee, 325 bundles mats, 5 kegs aniline dye.

From Cochin:—57 cases black tea, 31 cases cocogem, 42 cases C N oil, 100 bags C N oil cakes, 417 bundles mats, 855 bundles 110 coils coir rope, 7193 bundles coir yarn.

From Pondicherry:—319 bags cocoanuts, 46 bundles cotton waste.

From Colombo:—60 bags plumbago, 25 H/chests tea.

S S Homayun from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—14 cases species.

From Aden:—8 cases species.

S S Begum from Sourabaya, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—36 drums alcohol.

From Somarang:—17903 bags sugar.

From Tegal:—2014 bags sugar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August 7

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.645	in
Temperature of Air	82.3	degrees,
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.3	"
Dew Point	76.5	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	83%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.4	"
Minimum " "	77.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	172	miles,
Fall of Rain	0.09	inches,
Total fall during month ..	1.47	"
Do. do. yess ..	25.68	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th August	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Dept on Still
	Aug	h. m	ft. in.	Aug	h. m.	ft in
F.	8	5 05	11 5	8	10 58	6 12
		16 59	12 0		23 51	3 99
Sat	9	6 24	11 4	9	12 27	6 10
		18 09	11 6			
Sun.	10	7 10	25 10	10	0 27	17 6
		18 47	25 4		13 23	20 93
M.	11	8 28	26 9	11	1 0	16 10
		20 7	25 9		14 41	20 1
Tu.	12	9 28	27 10	12	2 40	16 2
		21 17	26 05		15 39	19 1
W	13	10 16	28 9	13	3 37	15 6
		22 13	27 2		16 31	18 2
Th.	14	11 1	29 06	14	4 27	15 1
		23 03	27 9		17 15	17 4

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PHŪL-NĀNĀ
The Fascinating Indian
PERFUME
An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.
ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phūl-Nānā.
PHŪL-NĀNĀ FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.
PHŪL-NĀNĀ TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.
Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.
Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd., LONDON.
Representative:
WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 9/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 19/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 11/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 545.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 615.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 605.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 168.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 230.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 309.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.50-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 81.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs 89.00.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Nominal market.

London, Aug. 7.

Tele Transfers—Quiet	1/5 13/32
Bar Gold—Quiet	£4-12-6
Bar Silver Spot—Quiet	34 3/8

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/32
Bank Demand	1/5 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 3/8
Fcs. Demand	540
American Dollars	309 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	230
Japan	128
Singapore	164

Market Steady.

LONDON, August 7.

Rentes 3 per cent	53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet and business is small.

Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.	

STOCKS, ETC.

LONDON, August 7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/2 unchanged
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 plus 1/3.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/16 — 3/4.
Conversion Loan £77 1/2 — 1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 — 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112.
Consols 2½ per cent £57 — 1/8.
Rupee 3½ per cent £48 1/2 nom.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 1/8 — 1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent £56 1/2 unchanged.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 7.

Stockholm	16.78
Christiania	32.40
Amsterdam	11.57
Switzerland	23.66
Prague	151.50

New York, Aug. 7.

Demand Bills	4 41 15

London, Aug. 7.

Exchange on London in Paris	81.85
Exchange on London in Germany	18,750,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy	101.25

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, August 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
7 per cent Rentes	24 7/8

BULLION.

Bombay, August 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/10/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/8/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/5.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81.

LONDON, August 7.

Bar gold ready s. 92/6.
Silver ready d. 34/7.
Silver forward d. 34/7.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet but steady, China sold, continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Ready:—24—10—0

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan 24-8-6	24-8-0	24—6—0	
Bhadrwa 24-5-6	24-4-9	24—4—9	

Teji Mandi:—
Sravan 0—3—0
Bhadrwa 0—8—6
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 8.

A further drop of 14 to 22 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 55 to 59 points lower. The markets declined on general and hedge selling on reports of rains in Texas.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 7th instant as follows:—

"Good rains partially relieving drought."

Although a small decline was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 523 i.e. Re. 1 higher than yesterday's closing rate for P G Broach April/May. At the opening of the session Bull operators unloaded their long interests and the prices gave way to Rs. 522. Buying by Shroffs. Exporters, Japanese and Commission Houses raised the values to Rs. 524 and the market closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 524 and going up by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 524 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 493 and steadily improved to Rs. 496½ on brokers and Commission Houses buying. Going down by half a rupee the market closed at Rs. 497 on Shroffs buying. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 442.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was very poor.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 8.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	524
,, Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..	444
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. ..	496 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 3

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	562	547	532	517
M G. Oomra No. 3	585	570	555	..
M G. Southerns	613	603	593	..
M G. Mathia	570	555	540	..
M. G. Khandesh	580	565	550	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 8

Fully Good Broach April/May	525
,, ,, Bengal Dec./January	445
Fine Oomra ,, Dec./Jan. ..	498
Good Southerns Aug/Sept. ..	595

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 7.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Futures at New York.—

October	28.06	—.14
December	27.40	—.16
January	27.28	—.19
March	27.47	

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Ready:—80—9—0

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan 80—15—0	80-9-0	80—9—0	
Bhadrwa 81—3—0	80-13-0	80—13—0	

Teji Mandi:—
Sravan 0—8—0
Bhadrwa 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

LONDON, August 7.

Continent continued to buy quietly and America all the while bought in this market but China has been rather a presisant seller and demand was easily absorbed. We expect a few bar covering salss. India has taken little interest in this market although it has been buying in New York. Premium for forward quotation was narrowed to one-sixteenth owing to most selling lately having been for forward delivery. Tendency of the market for the moment is little uncertain but undertone remains good, and Messrs. Mocatta are of opinion that the present level of prices will be maintained.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 8.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1945-55 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/13.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, August 8.

The Share Market remained closed to-day

LONDON, August 7.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & China £20. 4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp £137.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44 3/4.
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6.
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd. £ 11¼.

LONDON, August 7.

Total Bullion	£128.300.000
Public Deposits	£13.300.000
Other Deposits	£111.000.000
Government Securities	£43.200.000
Other Securities	£78.100.000
Notes and Gold	£21.000.000

The Bank Reserve is 16.8 per cent of the Liabilities.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

August 8.

New York Market 7th August 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.20	Oct.	27.57—63	27.65—55	28.06	—14
27.56	Dec.			27.40	—16
27.47	Jan.		26.95—52	27.28	—19
27.69	Mar.			27.47	—22
27.83	May			27.62	—21

On 6th August Spot Newyork 31.25 —14
New Orleans 28.32

Liverpool Market 7th August 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
16.44	Oct.	16.02—42	15.85—59	15.95	—59
16.09	Jan.	15.75—34	15.49—60	15.52	—57
16.01	Mar.			15.45	—56
15.87	May	15.40—47		15.32	—55
Egyptian					
20.70	Nov.			20.35	—35
20.40	Jan			20.05	—35

Telegraphic market advices: New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 250.000. Slightly cooler. Heavy rains in Texas. Forecast.—Entire belt partly cloudy. (Cabled at 10.10 a.m.)

(2) General selling, hedge selling, on rains reported in Texas Market steadier on no confirmation in daylight reports. (Cabled at 18.40 p.m.)

(3) American cross rate 4.46 3/8. Trade fixing call sales. Weather map only shows light rain one place in Texas, but private reports indicate rains at number of places. Our travelling man wires. West Central Texas. Crop suffering tremendously in this section.

Par yield basis for to-morrow's Bureau Report about 217 lbs. Our market will remain open to-morrow (Friday) till 5-45 p.m. Cabled at 4-55 p.m.)

(4) Average guess 68 Members New York Cotton Exchange 68.1 per cent. (Cabled at 5-20 p.m.)

Since writing the above we have received the New York Telegraphic advices as under.—

"Pre-Bureau nervous market, heavy professional trading. Think spinners waiting for Bureau, and on any decline would be very heavy buyers. October highest 28.18 (2.18 p.m.), lowest 27.34 (10-34 a.m.) range 84 points."

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

Future Delivery Prices.—

August	16.48	—.51
September	16.23	—.52
October	15.92	—.52
November	—	
December	15.59	—.54
January	15.57	—.52
February	—	
March	15.47	—.46
April	—	
May	15.36	—.51
June	—	
July	—	
Egyptians.—		
November	20.40	
March	20.00	

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Future Delivery Prices.—

August	16.60 plus	.14
September	16.35 ,,	.16
October	15.99 ,,	.14
November	—	
December	—	
January	15.64 ,,	.12
February	—	
March	15.58 ,,	.13
April	—	
June	—	
June	—	
July	15.18 ..	.15
Egyptians.—		
November	20.55	
January	20.25	

Cotton closes 5/45 to-day.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C. Liverpool.—

August	16.46	—.58
September	16.19	—.58
October	15.85	—.59
November	15.65	—.58
December	15.53	—.58
January	15.52	—.57
February	15.48	—.56
March	15.45	—.56
April	15.37	—.56
May	15.32	—.55
June	15.14	—.55
July	15.03	—.56

Tone.—Barely Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales on East Indian	250
Mid. Americans Spot	17.27

—Improved damand
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 25.45
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

October	27.73
January	27.05
March	27.29
New York Noon Call.—	
October	27.82
January	27.15
March	27.45
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
October	26.89
January	26.87

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

August	23.75 —.20
September	22.20 —.35
October	20.85 —.35
November	20.35 —.35
December	20.20 —.35
January	20.05 —.35
February	19.98 —.35
March	19.90 —.35
April	19.83 —.35
May	19.75 —.35
June	19.70 —.35
July	19.65 —.35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

M G Bengal "Good"	11.75
M G Bengal "Fully Good"	12.15
M G Bengal "Fine"	12.55
No 1 Oomra "Good"	12.30
No 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	12.80
No 1 Oomra "Fine"	13.30
M G Broach "Good"	13.15
M G Broach "Fully Good"	13.55
M G Broach "Fine"	13.95
M G Scinde "Good"	11.65
M. G. Scinde "Fully Good"	12.05
M. G. Scinde "Fine"	12.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 7.

Cotton.—

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports.	1,000	
Futures at New York.—		
October	28.06	—.14
December	27.40	—.16
January	27.28	—.19
March	27.47	—.19
Spot Cotton at New York.	31.10	—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.23	—.09
Futures at New Orleans—		
October	27.23	—.09
January	27.21	—.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	16 ¼	
Silver Foreign mined	68 ⅛	

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G O C.	
Liverpool.—		
October	15.85	—.59
January	15.52	—.57
March	15.45	—.56
May	15.32	—.55

WHEAT.

LONDON, August 7.

Barlette Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 54/3 August/September sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 55/3 August/September sellers.

Australian 57 August/September sellers. Quiet and in buyers favour.

Choice White Karachi 55/6 August/September sellers.

Soft Red Karachi 54/6 August/September sellers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 8
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katai	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	83 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	70 0 0	14 12 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	79 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	88 0 0	18 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	6 1 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 10 0	
Wheat, Sept	8 6 0	
Linseed, May	13 15 0	
Linseed, Sept.	13 14 0	
Groundnuts D/J	71 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso.	90 6 0	
Teelseed Gujar 85/15 A/S	18 0 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 12 6	

SEEDS.

LONDON, August 7.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet and lower, and easier on Argentine market at £20 1/2 sellers for August/September and at £19 1/4 paid for January/February shipment.

Castorseed Bombay £11 1/8 sellers for August/September.

Castorseed Bombay £29 1/2 value for August/September.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £21 1/8 sellers for August/September shipment to Hamburg.

Rapeseed Toria £22 sellers for August/September shipment.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20 1/2 sellers for August/September shipment.

Tone:—Firm but quiet.

LINSEED.

LONDON, August 7.

Linseed Tone	£22 1/2

Slow demand at easier prices.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Buyers, etc. 40/9 August buyers.
Tone 40 7/8 September/December sellers.

LONDON, August 7.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for July/August shipment at £22 1/2 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for January/February shipment to Hull at £19 1/4. In Barley, Indian Parcel for August/September shipment at 40/6.

Tone of Seed market is quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, August 7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:
21/3 August/September value.
21/3 October/December value.
21/6 January/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
21/5 October December value.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
21/5 October December value.

Firm and good demand at advance restricted business.

LONDON, August 6.

Cuban Sugar 17/3 August sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, Aug. 8. 5 p.m.

Ready prices remained unchanged with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,100 bags, showing a moderate demand for Spot Sugar.

Our Forward Market remained steady in Near Position and improved by 2 to 4 d. in distant positions. (Java Sugar) Prices for Mauritius Crystal Sugar also improved by 2 to 4 d. per cwt. (Distance Deliveries.).

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 20/12 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 15/10 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment S S Begum Sh. 22/2 per cwt F B H

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment S S Pasha Sh. 21/7 per cwt F B H

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment S S Nurjehan Sh. 21/3 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June Sh. 22 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July Sh. 21/2 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment August/September Sh. 21 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment October/December Sh. 21/6 per cwt F B H.

Continental Beet Sugar Shipment November/Decembher Sh. 20/10 per cwt F B H.

Mauritius Sugar Shipment August or September Sh. 20/8 per cwt F B H.

Mauritius Sugar Shipment September/November/December Sh. 20/8 per cwt F B H.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Since our last the Market has witnessed a steadily upward movement both in respect of Ready and Forward prices, with good undertone. Good purchase enquiries and a very satisfactory offtake have been the principal features of Ready Market during the week under review. There has been an improvement of 8 as. per cwt. in Ready and Transhipment Prices in last week-end price-levels. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 6500 bags a day as against only 1700 bags per day during the past week. The highest and the lowest prices this week were Rs. 20/4 and Rs. 20/12 for Spot Sugar and Rs. 15/4 and Rs. 15/10 for Transhipment.

Our Forward Market ruled firm throughout the week evidencing a rise of 5 to 7 d. per cwt (Java Sugar), with a fair amount of business doing. Prices for Beet Sugar (distant deliveries) have this week advanced by 9d. per cwt; so also Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices for August or September; September and October/November/December shipment with a large amount of business doing. The market on the whole ruled firm specially during the close of the week. The highest and the lowest prices this week were Sh. 22 and Sh. 21/7 for June; Sh. 21/3 and Sh. 20/9 for July; Sh. 21 and Sh. 20/5 for August/September; and Sh. 21/2 and Sh. 20/7 for October/December shipment of Java Sugar. Prices for November/December shipment of Beet Sugar were Sh. 20/3 and 19/9 and for Mauritius Sugar August or September shipment Sh. 20/6 and 19/9 and September or October shipment Sh. 20/6 and 19/8.

Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 34,000 bags of Java Sugar per S S Begum are estimated at 70,000 bags of Java Sugar. Java is reported to have exported 4,00,000 tons for July shipment.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 20/12 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 15/12 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment S S Begum Sh. 22/4 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment S S Pasha Sh. 21/8 per cwt F B H

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment S S Nurjehan Sh. 21/3 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June Sh. 22 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July Sh. 21/3 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment August/September Sh. 21 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment October/December Sh. 21/3 per cwt F B H.

Continental Beet Sugar Shipment November/December Sh. 20/6 per cwt. F B H.

Mauritius Sugar Shipment August or September Sh. 20/6 per cwt F B H.

Mauritius Sugar Shipment September or October Sh. 20/6 per cwt F B H.

Mauritius Sugar Shipment October/November/December Sh. 20/6 per cwt F B H.

METAL REPORT.

LONDON, August 7.

Tin Block	257 1/2

METALS.

LONDON, August 7.

English best Selected Copper	£66 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63 15/16
Copper Braziers	£84½
Yellow Metal	£7 7/8
Hard Spelter	£28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£18 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p
Brass, English	3/4	64 8 0
Do.	1	63 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	62 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	62 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	62 0 0
Do.	2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 8

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, English	3/4	67 0 0
Copper	1/	67 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	65 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	66 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	66 0 0
Copper	2/	66 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		63 0 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		62 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		22 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61 8 0
,, ,, ,, 1		60 12 0
,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. 1 3/4 to 2		60 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		55 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,		67 8 0
,, ,, ,, 1 1/4		66 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 8

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th Aug, 1924.

Cotton	183 Bales.
Wheat	18,559 cwts
Linseed	9,823 ,,
Rape, etc	810 ,,
Gingellyseed	505 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	1,491 ,,
Castorseed	3,327 ,,
Rice	2,775 ,,
Myrabollams	264 ,,
Cottonseed	21,166 ,,
Mowraseed	292 ,,
Gram	1,382 ,,
Juwar	258 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	Nil ,,
Bajri	659 ,,
Coal	329 Tons

RUBBER.

LONDON, August 7.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 13 1/2 September/October sellers.

Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 3/4 August. Firm and dearer on American buying.

FREIGHT.

LONDON, August 7.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15.

BARLEY.

LONDON, August 7.

Barley Karachi 40/6 paid and buyer for July/August and 41/6 paid for July/August shipment to Glasgow.

MILL STORES

August 8.

Nothing interesting transpired in the mill stores market during the course of the week. Home offers kept easy, and the local demand continued very poor, with a tendency of unloading on part of the stock-holders. Spring Buffers, Pickers and all other leather sundries have been practically unaltered in values. Woollen goods saw some demand but without any improvement in prices.

Japanese Bobbins have had nothing worth noticing in the week. Ring-Enamel-Bobbins changed hands at Rs. 9/4/0 per gross, while English Ring Bobbins kept quite firm at Rs. 18/8/0 per gross. Weft pirns and Universal pirns having had nothing of importance. Spot demand for Bobbins is comparatively poor. Ahmedabad centre is also quiet. Mills are buying only their bare requirements.

Cotton Healds and Bandings greatly changed hands at Rs. 1/11/6, and Rs 1/7/0 respectively. Steel Reeds had a small decline in values and retail buyers get at Rs. 0/3/3 per 100 dents. The market in general is quiet.

The quotations are:—

Healds 15/4 os	Rs. 1-11-6
Reeds	Re. 0-3-3
Roller cloth 16 oz	Ken Rs. 8-8-0
Scroll Bandings	Rs. 1-7-0
Tubular Bandings	Rs. 2-7-0
Ropes	Rs. 2-3-0
Fillets Emery	Re. 0-3-0
Card cans steel	Rs. 3-4-0
Sizing flannel-twill 62	Rs. 3-12-0
Slubbing tubes Wilson	Rs. 52
Roving tubes Wilson	Rs. 32-12-0
Pirns. Conical 5" Wilson	Rs. 14
Pirns Universal Japan	Rs. 7
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Jap	Rs. 9-8-0
Warper Bobbins Eng	Rs. 75
Dobby Harness	Rs. 22-8-0

CHEMICALS.

August 8.

Brown sugar lead, Aniline salt, Hydrosulphide soda, Bichromate soda and Litharge are quite conspicuous by an absence of demand, the values being practically nominal. Sales have been poor, and a few indents are now booked with continental manufacturers, in view of a falling of the consumption.

Farina, and Dextrine have not so far been overtaken by a robust demand and the stocks available are enough in the market. Prices do not show any possibility of a rise in view of large stocks in the market. Sago flour pink quality has also shown slight decline.

Dyeing chemicals kept in demand but the prices have seen no fluctuations worth noticing. Sodium sulphide, Bichromate potash, Antimony salt etc. saw inquiry as usual. Caustic soda 98 per cent kept firm at Rs. 22/4/0 per cwt. Bleaching powder has arrived in large quantities and the price quoted to buyer has gone down to Rs. 13/4/0 per cwt.

The quotations are:—

Epsom salt Commercial	Rs. 6
Antimony salt	Re. 0-8-6
Acetate lead-white	Rs. 35
Bleaching powder	Rs. 13-8-0
Potassium Chlorate	Re. 0-3-3
Caustic Potash	Rs. 33
Magnesium Chloride	Rs. 6
Dextrine Dutch	Rs. 20-8-0
Maize starch Ameri.	Rs. 16-4-0
Aniline salt white	Re. 0-10-0
Glauber salt	Rs. 4
Acetate lead Brown	Rs. 37
Bichromate potash	Rs. 40
Hydrosulphide soda Eng	Re. 1-1-0
Zinc Chloride	Rs. 22
Litharge flake	Rs. 37
Farina Dutch	Rs. 16
Bichromate soda	Rs. 33
Oxalic acid	Rs. 50

COLOURS.

August 8.

During the course of this week the prices are mostly steady. Alizarine's arrival is more than actual consumption. Prices are not fluctuating. Cow and Lunger pass at Rs. 85 per cwt I P is steady at Rs. 78 per cwt. Brahama is quoted at Rs. 79 per cwt. Burma and Moon are quoted at Rs. 85 per cwt. Indenthrines meet with poor demand; however the prices are maintained. Magenta Crystals and Fast Red Madrasi are firm owing to the continued demand from the up-country. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals have small business at Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. respectively. Sulpher Black has to report fresh contracts at 0-15-6 per lb.

Quotations are:—

Alizarine 20 per cent paste-Lunger	Rs. 85
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-Cow	Rs. 85
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-I P	Rs. 78
Congo red	Rs. 1-12-0
Nigrosene Is	Rs. 1-12-0
Methyl Violet	Rs. 3-6-0
Victoria Blue	Rs. 3-8-0
Sulphuri Black	Re. 1
Perpurine Benzo	Rs. 2-4-0
Perpurine Delta	Rs. 3
Melachite Green	Rs. 3-8-0
Magenta Xls	Rs. 7
Hemetine Xls	Rs. 1-8-0
Indenthrene Blue	Rs. 4
Soluble Blue	Rs. 8
Fast red	Rs. 5-8-0

(For other Commercial News see page 12).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rent Act Meeting under the auspices of Bombay Municipal Reform Association at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-15 p.m.

The S. S. "Narkunda" with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—2nd Division—West Yorks 'B' v Bombay Gymkhana 'B'—Cooperage.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public lecture by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., on "The Right Basis of Industries and the Right Method of Developing them" at "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

SUNDAY, August 10.

Municipal Nationalist Party "At Home" to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the "Anjuman-i-Islam" Hall, Hornby Road, at 6 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 9 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
Aug 10 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 18m; Sunset 7h 10m.
Aug. 11 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
Aug 12 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 19m; Sunset 7h 9m
Aug. 13 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 19m. Sunset 7h. 8m.
Aug 14 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 8m.
Aug. 15 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

Rajaram College,
Kolhapur, Aug. 7, 1924.

"The students and the staff of the Rajaram College express their deep sorrow for the sad death of BALSHASTRI HUPARIKAR —may his soul rest in peace—and offer their heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family for the death of so good and learned a man."

(Sd.) N. C. BARUWALLA,
for Principal.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 11th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O S K steamer "Amur Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th instant and is due to arrive here on the 12th idem.

The O S K European Line steamer "Atlas Maru" arrived at Aden on the 7th instant and left for Europe on the 8th idem.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 7th August to 6 a.m. of 8th August:—

Small-pox 3 attacks; Cholera 3 attacks and 1 death; Plague nil; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 106. Total mortality this day last year 193.

Y. M. C. A. DEBATE.

A Y. M. C. A. Inter-Branch Debate will be held in the Student Branch, Y.M. C. A., Lamington Road, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. on "Protection versus Free Trade for India." All visitors will be welcomed.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The 12th annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (B. T.) in the hall of the Association. Members are requested to attend.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

The prize-distribution gathering of the Union comes off at Madhav Bag, C. P. Tank Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas, M.L.A., will distribute the prizes.

"AT HOME" TO MRS. NAIDU.

The President and members of the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party will be "At Home" to meet Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the "Anjuman-i-Islam" Hall, Hornby Road, opposite the Victoria Terminus.

ALL-INDIA VADNAGARA NAGER CONFERENCE.

The second meeting of the members of the All-India Vadnagara Nager Conference Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Mandal's office, Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road.

JAGANNATH SHANKARSHET PUNYATITHI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a public meeting to honour the memory of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarshet in connection with his anniversary will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Hira Bag, near C. P. Tank. Mr. Narhar Raghunath Phatak, Editor, "Indu-Prakash", Mr. Ramrao Nanabhai Vagal and Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale will address the meeting. Rao Bahadur Damodar Ganesh Padhye will preside.

"RELIGION—ESSENTIALS AND NON-ESSENTIALS."

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association a lecture, "Religion—Essentials and Non-Essentials", will be delivered by Prof. Pestonji A. Wadia to-day (Saturday) at the Association's premises (Wimbridge House, 4th floor, Sleater Road, Grant Road), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Principal J. McKenzie of the Wilson College will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

"ISLAM AND NATURE."

The next weekly meeting of the Elocution and General Instruction Class of the Young Men's Muslim Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Association, Karim Manzal, Ripon Road, Bombay, the subject for discussion being "Islam and Nature." All are cordially invited to be present.

ST. CAJETAN'S DAY.

Under the auspices of the Assagao Union, the Bombay Assagoenses will celebrate the feast of their patron St. Cajetan to-morrow (Sunday) at the National Church of St. Francis Xavier, Burrows Lane, Dadul. Rev. Fr. E. Hoogewerf, S.J., will preside on the occasion. There will be a Solemn High Mass, Sermon, Exposition, Procession and Benediction at 9-30 a.m. After the Mass there will be a reception at the Guido House, Horta Baixa.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday, the 11th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

It is hereby announced that all the members of the above Committee and all those who intend to send their quota of yarn to the All-India Khadi Board in view of the resolution of the A. I. C. C. should send their yarn to the office of the above Committee on or before Monday, the 11th instant. The yarn must be nicely packed and must bear a label containing the name of the spinner.

BOMBAY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union will be held at the Seva Sadan, Harvey Road, New Gamdevi, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the Questionnaire on University Reform in the Bombay Presidency. Members desiring to have copies of the Questionnaire may apply to Miss Engineer at the Seva Sadan.

REQUIEM AT ST. ANDREWS, BANDRA.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, the staff of the General Post Office, Ballard Pier, and T. S. O.'s will offer a Solemn Requiem High Mass for the soul of the late Mr. Lewis D'Lima, Head Clerk, General Post Office, at St. Andrews' Church, Bandra, at 7 a.m.

CHILD NUMBER OF "CHAND."

A special child number of the "Chand" magazine of Allahabad is to be issued in November next. Persons interested in the betterment of the lot of Indian children and women are requested to send in their contributions and pictures bearing on the subject, to the Editor of the "Chand", Allahabad, so as to reach him before the 15th October.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the Vedanta Class from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at the Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar Road. Both the Classes are open to the public. He will give a public discourse in English on the Gita at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar.

COLLECTION FOR SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF.

Members of the A (Fort) Ward Congress Committee will go round in the Fort locality for collecting funds and other help for the South India Flood Relief to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.). Public of the locality are requested to contribute their mite to relieve the sufferers, in the shape of money, clothing, etc.

TENTH OF MOHORRUM.

The "Ashura" or the tenth of Mohorrum will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 12th instant, according to the lunar month. This date was announced at the Jumma Masjid on Friday afternoon after the Jumma prayers at the instance of the Anjumane-Ruyati-Hilal.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Saturday):—

1. Mr. E. Daine Dawson—Song, Rolling Down to Rio—Edward German.
2. Miss Ivy Austin—Song, Land of the Long Ago—Lilian Ray.
3. Mr. Geo. E. Ash—Song, Hats off to the Stoker.
4. Violin Solo.
5. Mr. E. Daine Dawson—Song, Watchman.
6. Miss Ivy Austin—Song, Garden of Happiness—Daniel Wood.
7. Mr. Geo. E. Ash—Song, Off to Philadelphia.
8. Violin Solo.
9. News Bulletin.

"RIYASAT."

A weekly Urdu paper devoted to the cause of Indian States will be published from Delhi under the editorship of Sirdar Dewan Singh.

PARISH WITHOUT PRIEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BASSEIN, Aug. 8.

The Parish of Our Lady of the Mother of God, Palli, Bassein, Thana District, is in turmoil on account of recent disturbances. The priest has left the place and the people are deprived of religious services and spiritual ministrations.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency attended by Captain Lyon and Captain Sword arrived at Vishrambag on Friday morning and performed the opening ceremony of the Willingdon College Building at Kupwad. The party is returning to Poona the same evening.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captains C. B. Lyon and L. R. Sword, Aides-de-Camp left Poona for Vishrambag on Thursday, the 7th August.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME.

A picture that will take Bombay by storm. The Hunchback of Notre Dame adapted from Notre Dame de Paris by that immortal French author, Victor Hugo, is a production that from an entertaining and educational point of view is all that one can ask for. The film takes us back to the 15th century, the days of Louis XI when the Aristocs ruled France. Lon Chaney as the Hunchback gives a remarkable performance. He excels himself as the deformed slave. "A more remarkable, epochal, unforgettable, haunting and obscessional acting than that contributed to the Hunchback of Notre Dame by Lon Chaney I have never seen", admitted a New York journalist of repute. Lon Chaney is as solid as the Notre Dame. To and fro from the stately Notre Dame and the palaces of the Nobility to the hovels and rabbit burrows of mediaeval Paris the fascinating plot of Victor Hugo's classic is woven into a marvellous screen-drama. The picture stands out as a mile-stone in the progress of moving picture entertainment.

Ernest Torrence as Clopin, the King of the beggars, ruled in the court of miracles where the blind saw, the deaf heard and the lame walked. Esmeralda (Patsy Ruth Miller), the street dancer, was his adopted child. The most noble knight in the court of Louis XI Captain Phoebus (Norman Kerry) is charmed at the sight of the street dancer. All the trouble begins on the "Feast of Fools." The sneaking Jehan whom the Notre Dame shelters is the master of Quasimodo the hunchback and is the maker of all mischief.

The picture is as beautiful and as profoundly stirring as anything the movie industry has ever produced. It is an indisputably fine achievement. If there were nothing else to see in the film, it would be worth while to gaze upon the faithful copy of Notre Dame. Don't miss it.

* * * *

PATHE'S CINEMA.—Harold Lloyd is at the Pathe Cinema again and the new film, "A Sailor-Made Man", should draw large audiences. Lloyd can get humour out of most things and a battleship is a happy hunting ground for him. The fun of Harold Lloyd is always clever and always clean and so long as his pictures keep up to their present standard there is certain to be a big welcome for them.—A two-reel film entitled "Our Sure Shield" is also in the programme and is of exceptional interest. It is a faithful description of life in the British Navy. The picture was taken by Pathe's and many of the scenes are very fine. H. M. S. "Hood", the biggest warship in the world steaming at full speed, is particularly striking. There is of course, a Pathe Gazette as also a clever little comedy called "The Cobbler." It shows the natural and very funny adventures which befall a party of rough and tumble kiddies. The picture is essentially human and provokes that laughter that only real children can provide. There will be a matinee at 4 p.m. throughout this week at the Pathe Cinema.

* * * *

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMA is again the attraction at the Excelsior, and with a bright two-part comedy which is called "Puppy Love", there is being exhibited a film, the "Queen of the Moulin Rouge." It is an adaptation of a New York stage success, which in modified form has been played in Bombay. It is a love story of an American youth in an old world setting; the story of a girl's sacrifice of the world's respect in order that her sweetheart might rise to fame.

An old music master, in seeking to inject soul quality into the playing of a pupil who lacks only this, to have genius, seizes upon the love of a pure young girl to prevail upon her to dance in the notorious Moulin Rouge, ostensibly to help to pay for the youth's lessons. His real purpose is to betray her, that the disillusionment of the youth might bring rancour to his heart and thus awaken his soul. This is the motiff. The development is left for the spectator. But the story is a powerful one and the unfolding of it is cleverly done.

* * * *

THE EMPIRE.—Mary Pickford films are always welcome in Bombay, and the latest to be shewn at the Empire, "Tess of the Storm Country", is one which shows the well-known screen artist in one of her favourite roles—a fisher girl whose winsome beauty and sweetness inspire the son of a wealthy man to intercede for the squatters.

A formidable foe to Demon Trouble is Tess. She offers battle to all the onslaughts of the elements of woe entering into the lives of those in whom she is interested. When in the course of stirringly dramatic events the trusting daughter of a wealthy land-owner gets into deep trouble, through a misguided love affair, Tess comes forward as the heroic personification of the friend in need, and lifts the cumbersome burdens of dire worry from the shoulders of the erring child of opulence. Simultaneously, circumstantial evidence has plunged Daddy Skinner, Tess's beloved father, into the deep woe of being accused falsely of murder, and once more the little heroine of the fishermen, wields all the mighty influence of the invincible warrior, bold in her method of erradicating the worry wrinkles from her elder's brow. Tess is the sort of girl who sets trouble on the run. Dominating the striking film is always the fascinating personality of Miss Pickford.

* * * *

THE EMPRESS.—The principal film which is this week being shown at the Empress has been transferred from the Empire. "Hail the Woman!" is a striking film which tells of a betrayed and deserted girl-wife, of a weak husband, of a harsh and bigoted father, and of a woman who went out into the world to do battle for her ideals. Some of the scenes are very dramatic. Towards the end, for instance, there is a death scene, and there is the denunciation of the husband who refused to divulge his secret marriage.

RED BENGAL' NOTICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KRISHNANAGORE, August 6.

Some red Bengal notices were posted in a glass cased notice board of Krishnanagore College, the collegiate school and the Lady Carmichael Girl School. Notices have been sent to the District Magistrate and enquiries have been set on foot.

STUDENTS PRESENT PURSE TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, August 8.

The students of the Gujarat National College presented this morning a purse and wreaths of yarn to Mr. Gandhi.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PAREL SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and Special Jury.).

King-Emperor v. Mirza.

The facts of this case have already been reported in these columns. After the addresses of counsel on both sides and the summing up by the learned judge, were over, the jury brought in an unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' in favour of the accused. On this the accused was acquitted.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

MR. KELKAR FINED RS. 5000

The Government Pleader v. N. C. Kelkar.

(Before the Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Justice Kincaid.).

Further hearing of the Contempt of Court case against the "Kesari" Newspaper was resumed yesterday in the High Court. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments delivered separate but concurring judgments:—

JUDGMENT.

Justice Marten, in delivering the judgment observed that the case had been fully argued over the point carefully and in detail, expounding numerous cases in the last few years and accordingly Their Lordships did not think it fit to reserve their judgments. Taking the first case viz. that of Mr. Kelkar, editor, printer and publisher of the "Kesari" newspaper, he was charged with contempt of court by reason of his having written comments with reference to the judgment of the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Fawcett delivered on 30th April in the criminal reference to this Court. Their Lordships were not sitting in appeal from that decision in the present case. His Lordship Justice Marten after stating the facts of the criminal reference further observed that the sole point His Lordship had to determine was not the judgment in appeal of Walker case right or wrong, but His Lordship had to consider whether the article in question, imputed dishonest or corrupt motives to the judges who decided that case. In other words, was the decision in that case wrong or dishonest. His Lordship had to determine the meaning in its legal sense. There were two branches of Law of Contempt viz. (1) comments on pending cases and (2) imputing dishonest or corrupt motives against the judge. His Lordship was not concerned with the first branch. His Lordship was concerned with the second branch viz. the criticism passed after the case was over. The question of dishonest criticism imputing corrupt motive to a judge stands in a different category. It might be the duty of the Court to take steps to stop such criticism. Further it had been pointed out by the Privy Council in cases with regard to the liberty of the Press that journalists had no more right than any ordinary member of the public. His Lordship after reciting the different paragraphs objected to, came to the conclusion that the article was Contempt of Court and a very serious Contempt of Court. It was not the first occasion on which Mr. Kelkar was found guilty. The first case was in 1908 and in that case he was convicted. In the present case Their Lordships fined him Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 200 for costs.

In the second case against the editor and the printer of Vinod, Their Lordships found them guilty and ordered the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 costs and the second accused who pleaded guilty was fined Rs. 100.

The full report of the case and the verbatim judgments of Their Lordships will be given in a later issue.

SHOLAPUR JUDGE RELEASED ON BAIL.

Bhimrao Narsingh Hublikar v. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Justice Kincaid.

This was an appeal against the decision of the Additional Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

In this case Bhimrao Hublikar, who was formerly a Joint Subordinate Judge at Sholapur was charged with accepting from one Sarda, cloth to the value of Rs. 95-7-6 as a motive for showing favour to the said Sarda in suit No. 570 of 1922 on his file, in which Sarda was defendant. The Sessions Judge found the appellant Hublikar guilty of the offences charged and sentenced him to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for an additional period of six months.

Mr. A. G. Desai on behalf of the appellant submitted that the Lower Court was with the accused in two points, and the Court was not impressed with the prosecution theory that the accused had held out a threat to Sarda that the structure would be pulled down or that he wanted to show official favour to Sarda by giving adjournments. The only fact of the prosecution on which the Sessions Judge relied upon, was "that when there was a debit entry, the absence of credit entry was against the accused. The transaction had taken place in the evening and money was paid early next morning so that there was no debit or credit in the usual way. The question was whether the story for the accused that money was paid next morning was to be accepted or not. That was a point to be argued on evidence. The accused appellant was a Subordinate Judge of twenty-one years' standing and he should be released on bail.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and released the appellant on bail.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SENT TO CIVIL COURT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday, one Goculdas Devji, a cloth merchant, charged D. N. Ishwaraya with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 710.

The evidence showed that on the 20th of July last the accused went to the complainant's shop at Mulji Jetha Market and bought cloth worth Rs. 710 and promised to pay the amount later.

When the bill-collector of the complainant presented a bill after three days, the accused said the complainant owed him some amount, viz., Rs. 660 being a balance of a hundi for Rs. 2,000 which the complainant had collected on behalf of the accused.

The complainant repudiated the allegations and said he owed nothing.

His Worship referred the complainant to a Civil Court.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. K. M. Bodas, pleader, appeared for the accused.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT AND INSULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday, Mr. Frank Oliveira heard the case in which Damoderdas Hargowandas, a canvasser of advertisements, had issued a notice against (1) Samaldas Luxmidas Gandhi, Editor, (2) Bhimji Cooverji, advertisement clerk, and (3) Anandrao, manager, of a weekly paper called the "Hindustan", charging them with wrongful restraint, insult and intimidation.

The complainant's case was that on the 28th of June last he went to the office of the "Hindustan" to collect some amount due to him as canvasser. He sent his card to the proprietor, Mr. Narotam, who came out accompanied by accused Nos. 1 and 3. As soon as they saw him they started abusing the complainant, while the accused No. 3 threatened to assault him. When Mr. Narotam retired, it was alleged, the accused No. 1 detained him for about 15 minutes.

His Worhsip converted the notice into summons.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING.

On Friday morning after the arrival of the English Mail, s. s. "Caledonia", in the Bombay harbour, the Bombay City Police arrested four Mahomedan passengers on a charge of forgery, cheating and abetment in respect of Rs. 50,000 in Aden. It appears a cable was received on Thursday night by the Commissioner of Police from the District Magistrate, Aden, to arrest (1) Mohmed Hussain Mohshin, (2) Mohmedali Esoofali, (3) Manwarali Esoofali and (4) Hasan Jakaria on the aforesaid charge. As the warrant is not expected to arrive from Aden till the 15th instant, the accused were remanded by Mr. J. H. Dastur, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, till the 15th instant. Application for bail was refused.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday, Mr. Frank Oliveira resumed hearing of the case in which Varjiwandas Manmohandas Dalal was charged with cheating Varjiwandas Jekisondas Nalwalla in respect of Rs. 100. The facts of this case are already reported in these columns.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader for the accused, requested permission of the Court to compound the case. He appealed to the Court to look to the old age of the accused's father as well as young age of the accused and said the father was willing to send his son away out of Bombay.

His Worship replied, the ends of justice would not justify a ready compliance of the request. However, the Deputy Commissioner of Police did not object to compound the case he would formally consider the request. The case was postponed till the 13th instant.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Varjiwandas Manmohandas Dalal, who was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 100 at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, has been released on bail.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has sent the following telegram to the Collector of Ahmedabad:—"His Excellency has learnt with much regret of the serious accident at the Gujarat Ginning Mill and requests you to convey this expression of his sympathy to the relatives of the victims."—A.P.

* * * *

A Junnar Correspondent wires:—At a public meeting held here a Taluka Congress Committee was formed and Mr. R. G. Sangamnarkar was elected President for the year.—A.P.

* * * *

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burma Petroleum Company for the month of July 1924 amounted to 62,750 barrels.—A.P.

* * * *

Sir William Marris, at Lakhampur yesterday, in reply to an address presented to him, referred to the tragedy which took place there on the 26th August, 1920, when Mr. R. D' Wilboughby was murdered by a Khilafatist.—A.P.

* * * *

The Gujarat Ginning Mill Accident Enquiry Committee examined to-day a number of operatives who are injured. They said that they ran away at the cries of alarm and did not see anything falling or hear any crash.

(Continued from column 6.)

half with a hard shot and Thompson followed up with a third goal. Play was confined to the Gymkhana area for the most part and shots were showered at the goals who somehow or other managed to clear them. Before the final whistle, however, Hallam put in a fourth goal off a pass from the right wing. The supervision left much to be desired especially where the off-side ruling were applied.

The teams were:—

West Yorks:—Ardley; Conway and Smith; Nicholson, Clarke and Woolston; Oakes, Hallam, Thompson, Wild and Godlington.

Bombay Gymkhana: James; Leach and Sharp; Livingstone, Cummings and Bramble; Edwards, Leith, Herd, Milne and Hardcastle.

Referee:—Mr. Turner.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Parel.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

(All matches commence at 2-30 p.m.)

Islam Gymkhana vs. The P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.

Elphinstone C. C. vs. Ralli Bros. C. C., Esplanade.

R. I. M. Dockyard C. C. vs. Imperial Bank of India, Oval.

Wilson College vs. Gowalia Sporting C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Mahomedan C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.

Forbes Forbes Campbell vs. Turner Morrison C. C., Cross Maidan.

Parekh C. C. vs. Thana Friends' Union, Esplanade.

Secretariat A. C. vs. Killick Nixon and Co. C. C.

The Land C. C. vs. Prabhu Jolly C. C.

Y. M. C. A. (Procter) vs. St. Peter's Hostel, Byculla.

Y. M. C. A. (Central) vs. Anglo-Scottish Schools.

Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) vs. G. I. P. Railway Institute, Recreation Ground.

Hongkong Bank C. C. vs. Evans Fraser and Co.'s C. C.

Bombay Improvement Trust vs. Grant Medical College Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.

E. D. Sassoon and Co. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway ("B").

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Dn. I.—6 Fur.

TARICK	1
MASHOOK	2
YOUNG TAKREET	3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Dn II.—6 Furlongs.

RAAD	1
CAIRO	2
SQUIRE	3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Dn. III.—6 Furlongs.

OFFICER	1
SURETY	2
ZAIDAN	3

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

CTESIPHON	1
CORYSTE	2
VISCOUNT	3

THE SUNGUM PLATE.—1 Mile.

FAITHFUL	1
COMMANDER	2
KHATAF	3

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

TALMA	1
BRITOMART	2
NURSE BOBS	3

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—1 Mile.

EUDORETTE	1
PERAMBULATOR	2
CANTERBURY LAMB	3

THE KOWEIT PLATE—7 Furlongs.

MOYEED	1
FORFEIT	2
ARAB KNIGHT	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The following are the results of first-class cricket matches which started yesterday:—

Lancashire vs. Northants:—Northants made 90 in the first innings. Dick Tyldesley took 7 for 6. Lancashire made 206 in the first innings, Watson scoring 60. Thomas took 5 for 24. Northants have made 47 for 5 in the second innings, MacDonald took these five in ten runs.

Sussex vs. Hampshire:—Hampshire made 516 for 8 in the first innings, and declared. Day scoring 97 and Bowell 55 not out. Tate took 5 for 114. Sussex have made 88 for 2 in the first innings.

Leicester vs. Yorkshire:—Yorkshire made 228 in the first innings, Helmes scoring 90. Geary took 5 for 35. Leicester have made 14 for 2 in first innings.

Gloucestershire vs. Essex.—Essex scored 64 in the first innings. Parker took 8 for 26. Gloucester have made 248 for 5 in the second innings, Dipper scoring 160 and Hammond 66, not out.

Kent vs. Notts:—Notts made 242 in the first innings, Whysall scoring 109 not out. Kent made 229 in the second innings, Hardinge scoring 50 and Woolley 64. Staples took 5 for 65.

Warwick vs. Glamorgan:—Glamorgan scored 266 in the first innings, Pinch making 64. Warwick have made 268 for 6 in the first innings. W. Quaife scoring 109 not out.

Worcester vs. Derbyshire:—Worcester made 212 in the first innings, Derby made 102 in the first innings. Root took 7 for 37. Worcester have scored in the second innings 150 for 6.

Surrey vs. South Africans:—There was no play before lunch owing to rain. The South Africans have scored 311 for 5, Susskind making 118, not out, and Catterall 53 not out.—Reuter.

BOXING AT WEMBLY.

LOOMFIELD IN GIBBONS CONTEST

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Tremendous interest is taken here in a meeting of the Heavyweight champions, Jack Bloomfield (England) and Tom Gibbons (America), at the Wembley stadium, on Saturday afternoon. It is expected if the weather is fine the attendance will eclipse the world's record for any fight. Both men are fit, well and confident.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP CONTESTS

MR. TILDEN TO PLAY.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Montreal.—In the Davis Cup contests, Okomoto (Japan) beat Wright (Canada) 8—6, 6—4, 7—5. Shimidzu (Japan) beat Crocker (Canada) 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, 0—6, 6—1.

New York.—Tilden will play in the Davis Cup Team.

Baltimore.—Australia beat Mexico in two Davis Cup Singles maches.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

WEST YORKS WIN BY 4 GOALS.

The second string of the Bombay Gymkhana lost by four goals to nil against the West Yorks "B" on Friday evening when play was very poor. The Military men were superior in every department and it was surprising that they did not win by a bigger margin. With James in goal in the initial period, the Gymkhana defence felt only once, but a change of goalie resulted fatally. Thompson, the Yorks' pivotal man, was responsible for the first goal. The Gymkhana attack was extremely poor and Hardcastle on the wing was of little use. Cummings and Edwards put in good work while Livingstone always watched the ball, but never got it. Hallam, Yorks' inside right, increased the lead in the second

(Continued in column 5.)

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose holding their ANNUAL SALE of BLOODSTOCK, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 7th September, 1924. Applications giving the descriptions of the lots to be offered for sale will be received at 3 Berlasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, up to 20th August, 1924, when the sale list will close.

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Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only; 5 years' reading Rs. 3 1st Part life reading in 10 items Rs. 10. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N. Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Dr. K. S. PATEL, Venereal and Skin Specialist, has returned to Bombay at Lock Hospital, Grant Road, opposite London Hotel.

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THE MAN, HIS WORK, HIS MESSAGE AND HIS LETTERS FROM PRISON,

By WILLIAM PAUL.

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Great Karl that knew no pause; heroic friend.
That vaulted onward to that vasty goal,
Where freedom waits, O glorious Freedom's self,
And Life's new beauties, where our bread we'll break.

SYLVIA PANKHURST.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Engineer Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1924.

THE KENYA BETRAYAL.

Mr. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has at last let us have an inkling of what our countrymen in Kenya may expect at his hands as a result of the "conversations" in which he and the Colonies Committee appointed by the Government of India have been engaged for the past several weeks The mountain in labour has produced only the proverbial mouse. The only relief Mr. Thomas offers is in respect of the Immigration Bill, which will not be proceeded with at present. He wants to study the position in Kenya more closely before formulating a definite immigration policy and so has declined to give his assent to the Bill which the Kenya Whites have been trying to rush through the Council. Thanks may be rendered to Mr. Thomas by Indians for this much relief, which, one suspects, they owe as much to Lord Olivier as to Mr. Thomas. But Mr. Thomas' efforts at doing justice to the claims of India stop dead with this relief. For, he has declared that the policy of reserving the Highlands for the exclusive occupation of the Whites is to be maintained inviolate, in view of the "pledges" of successive Colonial Secretaries. The fact that these "pledges", if made at all, were unjust and unmoral, does not seem to disturb the conscience of the neo-imperialist Labour Minister.

The world was given to understand during the last general elections in Great Britain that the Labour Party stood for righteousness and international justice. But, in Mr. Thomas' scheme of things, only the White man counts. Righteousness and justice are commodities to which "non-White" races, especially those in the British "Commonwealth", can lay no claim. Any "pledges" given to Indians in respect of equality of status and rights in British East Africa, cannot be as sacrosanct as those given to the Whites. As for the free pouring of Indian blood on the soil of East Africa during the War, that was a subject for admiration and thanks-giving only during the period of the War. We doubt if the sacrifices of India during the War, and especially in connection with the East African campaign, ever entered into the calculations of the Labour Secretary of State in making his decisions in respect of Kenya Indians. While the Highlands are to remain forbidden ground to Indians—and of course to "Natives" also—with regard to the Lowlands, Mr. Thomas has begun to feel qualms of conscience and declares that he is not prepared to reserve any lands there for Indians. He is doubtless thinking of the interests of the "Natives", whose "trustee" he is. But, does not the interest of the "Native" suffer by the reservation of the Highlands for the Whites? Seeing that the Highlands form the cream of Kenya territory, the "Native" stands to suffer more by these lands becoming the preserves the Whites than by any reservation of tracts in the Lowlands. But, evidently, Mr. Thomas has one set of ethical standards to judge between the claims of Whites and "Natives" and another to judge between those of "Natives" and other non-White races. The White, in Mr. Thomas' view, stands above both righteousness and justice.

As regards Franchise, Mr. Thomas declares that "in the special circumstances of Kenya", with four diverse communities, communal representation is best calculated to secure fair representation of all the communities. Granting for a moment Mr. Thomas' argument, what is to be the basis of the apportionment of seats on the legislature? If the communal system is to be a mere device to prevent Indians from having a fair share of seats on the Council, as has been the case so far in Kenya, Indians will have none of it. Indians, who are in a majority in point of numbers as compared with the Whites, must be guaranteed at least an equal number of seats, as the Whites in the Council, if not more. But the Kenya Government has so far shown no readiness to meet the just claim of Indians. The latter have so far been offered only four or five seats in a Council of 17 members. This offer is an insult to Indians. Unless Indians are assured at least the same number of seats as the Europeans, who are numerically a smaller community, the communal system will not be acceptable to the former. It will be seen that the labours of the Indian Colonies Committee have resulted only in the proverbial mouse. If they have produced anything more worthy of admiration, it is for the Government of India to show it to the world.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The various Provincial Congress Committees have now devolved upon them the duty of nominating the President of the Belgaum session of the Congress from among the list of names prepared by the Reception Committee. The majority of votes in the first nominations by the Provincial Congress Committees have been cast in favour of the Mahatma and, obviously, the first choice of every Indian will be Mahatma Gandhi himself. It will not be an honour to the Mahatma to be selected President of the greatest national assembly of the people—for no honour that is in the power of the people to render can be an adequate return for his unequalled and invaluable services—but it will be an honour to the Congress and the country to have him as President. The Mahatma, however, has himself publicly asked the Provincial Congress Committees to withdraw his name and the reasons he has assigned for this are as cogent as they are unanswerable. "Being uncertain as to the direction in which the country is going", he says, writing on this subject, "I feel I am unable to be at the helm.....We want an impartial President this year. I am frankly a partisan in the sense that I am an out and out advocate of the old programme." It is premature to anticipate the verdict of the Belgaum Congress as to the new orientation and direction which the Non-co-operation movement will take. But whatever the decision of the Congress the President, as the head of the executive for the ensuing year, must carry it out according to the letter and the spirit. The Mahatma wishes to hold himself free for emergencies and, therefore, desires that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu should be elected President. The suggestion for the election of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was first made in these columns and we are glad that it should have found support from such a powerful quarter. The considerations which demand Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's election are overwhelming and they have been best summed up by the Mahatma No Indian woman has yet been a President of the Congress. And never was a more opportune and fitting moment to pay our Indian sisters the compliment that is long overdue. The services the women of India have rendered in the national cause have been great. But greater still are the efforts that the country expects them to make in the same cause in the present and the future. What could be a greater stimulus to such efforts than the honour paid to one who has been the most eminent among them? If reward for past services is a compelling consideration, which reward could be better than the Presidentship of the Congress for the great mission of peace, and reconciliation which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has triumphantly fulfilled in East and South Africa? Her election, as the Mahatma says, will be a graceful acknowledgment of the courtesy and sympathy extended to her by hundreds of Europeans in both the sub-continents and to the opponents among them and it will be an indication of our determination to make our own the cause of our countrymen abroad. Again, if the Hindu-Muslim problem is the greatest problem of the immediate present, next to the Mahatma himself there is no-one who is better-fitted to tackle it than Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS

We are glad to see that no time is being lost by the public of Bombay in concerting measures for the collection of funds and organisation of relief in the flooded areas of the Southern Presidency. The Committee, which was formed at Thursday's preliminary meeting held at the Servants of India Society's Home, may be expected to push on the work of collections vigorously, but it will need the help and sympathy of every citizen, who feels for his distressed countrymen in the South, if the succour which Bombay as a whole will carry is to be of an adequate extent. As every one knows, it will not be thousands but lakhs that will be required to relieve the sufferings of the stricken people, the majority of whom are bound to be of the poorer class. Since steps are being taken to call a Sheriff's meeting, the present Committee may well co-operate with or coelesce into any Committee that may be appointed at that meeting, so that a larger and fully representative Committee of the citizens of Bombay may be evolved which will be able to appeal to a wider circle of the public. Besides public contributions, it will be in the fitness of things if a sum, say a lakh, is donated out of the provincial funds as a token of the sympathy of the province as a whole with the people of the South. But since the consent of the legislature will have to be obtained and many other formalities will have to be gone through before such a sum can be voted, perhaps the proposal will not be found feasible. Let us trust, however, that the help which the city of Bombay and the province as a whole will extend to the sister province in the hour of her distress will be both generous and prompt. In this connection, the monstrous misrepresentation of the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi by the Ahmedabad correspondent of the Associated Press calls for an explanation from the Agency. As Mahatmaji says, most who read the garbled report of his speech must have regarded it as incredible, for no one out of Bedlam could be capable of imagining that the Mahatma would send so heartless a message to the starving and homeless thousands, many of whom were children, as he was credited with. If the misrepresentation was deliberate, it was wicked; if it was due to carelessness, then such carelessness must be deemed most reprehensible in the correspondent of a responsible news agency. The garbled message must have put the faith of not a few of the Mahatma's followers all over India to a severe test. The contradiction which now comes from the Mahatmaji reveals the nobility of this personality as few past episodes have done. Those who went into derisive hysteries over the distorted report of the Mahatmaji's speech will now realise that whatever the strangeness of his views on many subject, he is more intensely human than most men of his time.

Notes of the Day.

A Good Ruler.

The death of H. H. Sir Ramavarma, Maharaja of Travancore, removes from the ruling houses of India a personality which while embodying some of the finest elements of ancient Hindu culture possessed a veneer of Occidental culture which gave it an additional charm in the eyes of all who came in contact with it. To a large number of his subjects who cherish old world views about the divinity that doth hedge a king, His Highness was the embodiment of divine qualities, a veritable representative of Vishnu, so benign he seemed to them. But His Highness possessed some genuine kingly qualities besides benignity and was loved by his subjects both for what he was and what he did for them. Though surrounded on all sides by advisers belonging mostly to the 'higher' caste His Highness evinced concern for the weal and woe of his "lower" caste subjects too earning their gratitude and affection. His administration extending over nearly four decades was not marred by any episodes, such as have disfigured the annals of sister States, alienating the sympathies of the subjects from the ruler. Under His Highness' fostering care Travancore has risen to be educationally the most advanced Indian State. Though the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly is not an ideal Parliament, it has been the means of training the people in the knowledge of popular government to some extent. During the last few months, His Highness came in for a good deal of criticism in connection with the movement at Vaikom, but it is but fair to state that it was the fanaticism and bigotry of the orthodox subjects which was more responsible for the maintenance of the objectional bar against the "depressed" classes than any antipathy on the part of the Maharaja himself. Of course, if the Maharaja had been a more courageous man, he could have had the bar removed, even if that step brought him intense and perhaps wide-spread unpopularity among his subjects. But evidently His Highness was not prepared to face such unpopularity and failed to do his duty. It is to be trusted that his successor will lose no time in redressing the grievances of the "untouchables."

The Irish Compromise.

Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, announced in the Commons that Parliament will meet again on September 30 instead of October 31 in order to pass the Bill which he has introduced, the purpose of which is to overcome the difficulty created by the unwillingness of the Ulster Government to nominate a member to the Irish Boundary Commission. The Bill confers on the British Government power to appoint a Commissioner on the Boundary Commission on behalf of North Ireland. The arrangement is calculated to give Ulster another opportunity which she does not deserve to abandon its recalcitrant attitude. So far as the Free State is concerned, the obligations of the British Government are clear. Mr. Thomas did not mince matters when he declared: "Let there be no mistake. The issues are grave, involving the honour and good faith of Britain. They are too serious to be the sport of party controversy." Mr. Baldwin and others who have declared their intention of opposing the Bill do not seem to be alive to the honour of their country and to the danger involved in inflaming old prejudices.

Wanted—A Rent Conference.

The question of house-rent in Bombay is no new problem for the City. No right-thinking man can ignore the fact of the hardship to the tenants. The existing and expiring legislation may be hurried, hasty, imperfect and liable to be abused by the tenant as well as the land-lord. But the demand for fair rent and fixity of tenure is unanswerable; and those who claim to have popular interests at heart cannot escape the obligation to see that this elementary requirement of civic justice is given effect to. We have no quarrel with the attempt to improve the existing legislation so as to make its basic principle more acceptable and enduring. We are not blind to the defects of the present legislation—to the absence of any clear determination of the Standard Rent, or of any condition relating to a standard return on property. But the only way to remedy the admitted or alleged evils of the present state of things is to consider carefully the entire problem in a dispassionate atmosphere of mutual understanding. If the tenants as well as the land-lords of Bombay could come together in an honest conference for free discussion; if they are both advised fairly as to the rights and equities of either we doubt not but that they can jointly put forward a comprehensive and constructive piece of legislation of which every one concerned may well be proud. Prof. K. T. Shah has set the ball rolling by his demand for explanation from Mr. Jayakar in regard to his attitude in the Council. We trust he will undertake the responsibility of arranging the conference we have suggested.

Government and Primary Education.

The Corporation has now requested the Government, pending the settlement of the question of their subsidy for compulsory primary education, to notify its introduction in the F and G Wards of Bombay. Whatever may be the views of Government about the utility of compulsory primary education in this country, as far as the Bombay Municipal Corporation is concerned there is a unanimous wish that the backward classes of the city should be the first to reap its benefits. If the wish has not yet materialised itself, the blame rests mainly with the Government. It is difficult to understand the attitude of the Government in this respect. While they are squandering lakhs of public money in so-called "Development" schemes, they are neglecting the vital interests of the masses who are steeped in ignorance. Where else except in India will any responsible Government adopt such an attitude towards the education of the people? The mover of the proposition in the Corporation did well in dwelling on the "sympathy" of successive Governors, as expressed in post-prandial dinner speeches in the Corporation Hall, and their promises to help the Corporation—promises which have, however, never been fulfilled. Apart from the legal aspect of the matter, to depend on the Government in these circumstances would be mere folly, and we are glad that the Corporation has expressed its willingness to incur additional expenditure on compulsory education. Meanwhile, we shall wait and see what steps Government take to fulfil their promise.

KENYA IMMIGRATION

QUESTION TO BE RECONSIDERED?

MR. THOMAS' STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons, to-day Mr. Mills asked whether the Secretary of State for Colonies was in a position to make a statement with regard to the representations recently made to him on certain matters affecting Indians in Kenya by the Indian Colonies Committee.

Mr. Thomas replying said: "I will take the subjects in the order raised by the Committee.

(1) *Immigration*: My position is that if the danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants of whatever class, race, nationality or character, as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interests of the natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. The conflicting statistics, which had been laid before me, have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to the persons of all races arriving or departing Kenya. Meanwhile, the Kenya Immigration Ordinance won't be enacted.

(2) *Franchise*: I have given careful consideration to the representations in favour of a common poll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion arrived at in the Command Paper (?) 1922 and of July 1923 that in special circumstances of Kenya with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure fair representation of each and all these communities."

(3) *Highlands*: I considtr the Secretary of State for Colonies has no alternative but to continue the pledges, expressed or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of policy in regard to the agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) *Lowlands*: It was proposed to reserve the area in the Lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to that it is suggested that before the applications for land in the Lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in the Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending the receipt from the Colony of the reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question.—Reuter.

[REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

"CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS" MADE,

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Considerable progress has been authoritatively announced at the conclusion of to-day's sitting of the Reparations Conference. Germans have agreed to consider the loan as a moral obligation, thereby satisfying one of the Reparation Commissions essential conditions to the enforcement of the Dawes plan. It is also stated that the Dawes plan on the request of Germans will be put to operation on 5th October instead of 15th October.

Further progress was made to-day in the discussion of the First and Second Committees' reports in which the agreement has been virtually reached.—Reuter.

MILITARY EVACUATION OF RUHR

FRENCH AND GERMAN MINISTERS POURPARLERS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A notable event in London yesterday was the occasion of the French and German Ministers' meeting and conversing without any witness for the first time since the war.

Dr. Marx and Herr Stresemann paid a visit to M. Herriot at the Hyde Park Hotel. Later, the French Premier returned the visit at Ritz. It is believed that in the curse of the interviews, foundation was laid for launching negotiations on the subject of the military evacuation of the Ruhr.—Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

LONDON, August 8.

A Havas Agency message states:—"Oeuvre" learns from London that the French Minister of Finance has handed over to Mr. Snowden an important memorandum concerning the Inter-Allied debts.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

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A WHITE LIE

REPORT CONTRADICTED

MAHATMAJI AND FLOOD RELIEF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

Asked whether his attention had been drawn to a letter in the "Times of India" criticising the advice said to have been given by him to the sufferers in Malabar that they should spin Mr. Gandhi said:—

"I have just seen the letter referred to. I never said any such thing at the Lokmanya anniversary meeting or anywhere else. I have sent several telegrams to the afflicted presidency. But in not one of them have I even mentioned the word of spinning or Khaddar. It surprises me that anyone should have believed the report.

I must, however, adhered to the opinion I have given that the relief is beyond the capacity of any private agency. Nor can such relief come out of the Congress funds. The All-India Congress Committee has very little money left now. The calamity is such that everybody Co-operators, Non Co-operators, Liberals and Officials should give their very best. I am taxing myself as to how I can help. On the receipt of the very first telegram I made an appeal in "Young India." I approached a friend privately also and received a donation from him. I am still moving in the matter. I have already made a similar appeal to the readers of "Navajivan" but in my opinion no one man's effort to collect funds can possibly be adequate to the amount of relief required. The state alone can do it efficiently and it is for that reason that I have not hesitated to advise Congressmen to place their services at the disposal of any State agency. Private aid will come in fitly to supplement the work done by the State agency. It will not be for the first time in my life that I shall have identified myself with such relief work. I know enough of it to understand that relief will be necessary for many months to come."

TREATY OF LAUSANNE.

COMES INTO OPERATION.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Paris.—The Treaty of Lausanne, to-day, became operative in the case of Britain, Italy, Japan and America.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT,

LL, G'S, OPPOSITION TO LOAN.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Parliament was adjourned to-day till 30th September after a brief resumption of the Rusian debate initiated by Mr. Lloyd George who challenged Mr. Ponsonby to state a single subject of dispute settled by this so-called Treaty and opposed the guaranteeing of a loan to Russia.

Mr. Ponsonby replied that the agreement had secured for the House of Commons every right to safeguard. They were making a satisfactory beginning to establishing a machinery giving inducement to the Soviet Government to settle rapidly. because not a penny would be guaranteed until all points were settled. Asked what the amount of the loan would be, Mr. Ponsonby replied that the loan negotiations were only possible after the second Treaty. He was not able to give the House any idea. It would be for the Government to judge the amount when the liabilities were satisfied.—Reuter.

AN ERRONEOUS CONCLUSION.

LONDON, August 8.

A study of the text of the proposed Treaties with the Soviet has led to the conclusion in several quarters that they are more in the nature of agreements to try to arrange treaties than treaties.

A renewed opposition to ratification is certain on the reassembling of Parliament.—Reuter.

BI AMMAN'S ILLNESS.

CONDITION CRITICAL.

The following telegram from Dr. M. A. Ansari was received at the Central Khilafat Office yesterday evening after Maulana Shaukat Ali had left for Rampur:—"Examined Bi Amman carefully. She has gastric inflammation with fever, dryness, thirst, vomiting and tetany. Heart feeble. Condition critical."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The Controller of the Currency notifies that subscriptions to the Government of India loan now exceed rupees eleven crores.

A GOOD RULER'S DEATH.

MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 7.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore passed away last night.

DEWAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 8.

The Dewan announces with the deepest sorrow the demise of His Highness Ramavarma, Hon. Colonel G.C.S.I. G.C.I.S. Maharaja of Travancore which mournful event took place at 11/50 yesterday night after a long and illustrious reign of thirty-nine years. Sixty-six guns in number will be fired from the Northern Fort Gate. The flags at the Port will be hoisted half-mast high.

All public offices and institutions of the State will be closed and all business suspended for three days and the customary marks of mourning observed.

The procession started at 0-45 a.m. this morning.

A GOOD RULER

H. H. MAHARAJA SIR SRI RAM VARMA OF TRAVANCORE, WHOSE DEATH TOOK PLACE ON THURSDAY, AT 11-50 P. M.

One of the most enlightened Indian princes H.H. Maharaja Sir Ram Raj Bahadur, was born in 1857 and succeeded his brother Maharaja Ram Varma in 1885 as the ruler of the State of Travancore. The Travancore State occupies a very important position among Indian States and it is as a recognition of that fact that the Government of India assumed direct political relations with the State last year. Although in point of area, Travancore is smaller than seventeen other States, she is the third largest in point of population and the fourth largest in point of revenue. In the matter of education and political advancement, she holds the foremost place among the Indian States, the percentage of the literary of her population being the highest in all India except in Baroda and her Legislative Council being the embodiment of the largest measure of constitutional reform inaugurated in any Indian State down to the present day. In point of industrial advancement her industrial awakening, as revealed by the last census is greater than that of the adjoining British Indian districts. It is a significant feature of the administration of the State that the work of legislation is entrusted to a Legislative Council which is invested with powers of voting on the Budget, moving resolutions and asking questions including supplementary questions and is composed of 50 members of whom 28 are elected and 22 nominated, 15 out of the latter alone being officials. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter of both electorship and membership. The State enjoys

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S. INDIA FLOODS.

SITUATION IN TRAVANCORE.

DETAILS OF DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 7.

Government of Travancore State have issued a press note giving all the available information regarding the floods in several parts of the State. From the reports available, it is stated that there were several casualties as the result of landslips in the high ranges of which 110 were in Devikulam Taluk and 50 in Peermade. Many bridges were completely washed away. The narrow gauge railway lines from Mannar to Tope station have been obstructed and several acres of plantations such as cardamum tea etc., have been destroyed. The roads in these areas are nowhere and in some places they remain buried under debris. Parur is the worst sufferer of all taluks. Refugees here and in the adjoining places number ten thousand. 90 per cent. of the houses at Parur are said to have been destroyed. There are about five thousand refugees at Kottayam who are being fed by the local relief committee while over five thousand of them are being attended to in Thiruvella. Government says that the situation has so far called forth only acts of benevolence and unselfish endeavours on the part of the citizens, and in this connection the achievements of the municipalities of Alwaye, Parur, Kottayam, Alleppey and Changanacherry stand foremost. The spirit seems to have permeated the student world also. The total amount spent by the Government and the municipalities so far for relief work is Rs. 42,370.

A Trivandrum message says great anxiety is being felt over the condition of the Maharaja's health. The Dewan and the other officials are in the Palace.

A telegram from Trichinopoly dated 6th says that cholera is still raging. Yesterday 168 persons were attacked and there were 106 deaths. The municipal fresh water supply was restored to-day.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 8.

In the course of his preliminary reports on floods the Collector of Tanjore says:—"A large number of houses mainly of lower classes has been destroyed. These extended to almost all the villages in Shiyali taluk, 40 villages in Mayavaram and about a dozen in Kumbakonam. A considerable area of Kuruvai paddy has been ruined, but in some places of course the crops have come through a few days' submersion not seriously damaged. In Kolladi area, about 100 acres are ruined by sand deposits. In submerged villages there must necessarily be considerable loss of food grains and of samba seed paddy. Actual distress of persons who are foodless is attended to by

(Continued on next page)

NEW IRAQ CABINET

POLICY OUTLINED

PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO ECONOMIC SITUATION.

BAGHDAD, Aug. 7.

The New Iraq Cabinet, in a statement outlining their policy declare that they propose to benefit from the experience of Britain in the development of Iraq and devote particular attention to the economic situation. They also propose to take measure for the promotion of great schemes for the exploitation of natural resources and to spread education.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD MILL COLLAPSE.

PROCEEDINGS OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 7.

In to-day's sitting of the Committee of Enquiry into the Gujarat Ginning Mill accident, Mr. Nariman, Assistant Engineer, said that on a man telling him that the brass bearings in the Card Department had become overheated he went there and saw smoke and streaks of fire. He also saw bricks falling from the brick pillar. He then raised an alarm and ran to stop the engine but on the way he heard the crash. Still he went to the engine driver who told him that the engine had already been stopped.

The engine driver who was next examined said that at 10/45 a.m. as the governor gave two or three shocks he went to the valve to stop the engine. Meanwhile, he heard a crash and stopped the engine.

Two more jobbers in the Carding Department then deposed that they saw smoke in the shafting and that they ran away on hearing the alarm.

MUHARRAM CELEBRATIONS AT DELHI

VIGILANT POLICE WATCH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 7.

The Civil Courts are closed for one week from to day for Muharram which begins to-day. All eyes are turned on the City and efforts are being made by responsible officials and non-officials to prevent a breach of the peace. Strong police picketts are placed at every important centre and vigilant watch is being kept up. Last evening the sale of a cow by a Hindu occasioned some dispute between the wife and the man and the purchaser. This collcted a crowd which, however, was soon dispersed without an incident. There is a strong belief in certain quarters that there would be no disturbance during Muharram celebrations and that there would be fraternization between the members of both the communities; but the real trouble is apprehended during Dasrah (Hindu) celebrations.

SILVER MARKET EXPANSION

CONFERENCE AT SALT LAKE CITY

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Salt Lake City.—Three-quarters of the world's silver producers were represented at a conference convened here for the purpose of taking steps to end the depression in silaer and to expand the market. The Committee adopted tentative plans for the perfection of organization to act in conjunction with Government.—Reuter.

(Salt Lake City is the capital of Utah, U.S.A.)

GOVT. OF INDIA & WIRELESS

NO REVERSAL OF POLICY TO BE ADVISED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons in his written reply to Mr. Walter Baker, Mr. Richards said that Lord Olivier was at present not prepared to advise the Government of India to reverse their policy with regard to Imperial wireless stations in India.—Reuter.

BRITISH S. S. SQUADRON AT VALPARAISO.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Valparaiso.—Warm reception was given in the Press and elsewhere on the arrival of the cruisers "Delhi" and "Dauntless" belonging to the British Special Service Squadron.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION

LONDON, Aug. 8.

London.—The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" learns on highest authority that the Empire Exhibition will be open next year.—Reuter.

REFORMS ENQUIRY.

ABOLITION OF DIARCHY DEMANDED.

AN EX-MINISTER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The following is in continuation of Mr. S. M. Chitnavis' evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee at Simla on the 7th instant.

On the question of the transfer of more subjects the President asked whether Law and Order could be safely transferred. The witness admitted that the Council would make some mistakes but that was the only way to teach responsibility. He wanted peace and tranquility as much as any one else and believed with the transfer of Power the Council would take a reasonable attitude. Ministers were present at the discussion of the Cabinet even on questions relating to law and order but as their advice was not binding they did not take the same interest in discussion as they would otherwise had done. He admitted that files were sent to Ministers on all matters coming up for discussion jointly. The President again questioned the witness about the rule 49 which contained the restriction similar to those contained in section 19-A. The witness agreed that the rule 49 went quite as far as it could go. He was opposed to power to the re-entry of the subjects.

President: Supposing there had been no such power what would be the position in your own province. (Laughter.) How is Government to be carried?

Witness: It is being carried on. You can go back to the electorate and throw responsibility upon the electorate, but I am opposed to their being taken over to the reserved side. The witness added that a majority in the present Council wanted to end Dyarchy and would take office as soon as Dyarchy was dropped.

President: You see no serious danger to administration?

Witness: I see no danger. Government can be carried on as it is being done at present.

President: But it cannot be carried on permanently.

Witness: Either let the electorate exercise their choice or carry on the administration as before.

President: I am afraid I do not quite follow you. However I won't pursue the matter further.

MINISTERS' POWERS.

Maharaja Burdwan said that witness had complained that Governor's powers in respect of Ministers were more than those over the Executive Councillors who could record a minute of dissent if they were overruled by the Governor while Ministers could not. Would witnesses be satisfied, if Ministers and Executive Councillors were placed in the same position and given the same privileges?

The witness replied that that alone could not satisfy the people.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith questioned the witness about his observation about the Legislative restrictions of higher authorities. Sir Henry referring to the witness' plea for removal of restrictions like the Crown veto power and the power of Governor-General informed him that several of these restrictions were as old as the institution of Councils in India. Would he advocate their removal?

Witness replied that these hampered the Ministers. For instance the sanction of the Government of India about the Nagpur University Bill caused unnecessary delay and resentment in the Legislative Council.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer pointed out an apparent inconsistency in Mr. Chitnavis' statement that the extension of political power must follow education of the electorate and his demands for further advance.

Mr. Chitnavis pointed out that he had merely enunciated an argument of those who supported Diarchy but did not subscribe to it himself. He believed that there had been no conflict between the interest of the unenfranchised masses and the enfranchised electorate.

Sir Sivaswamy: Has any preference been shown to communal or sectional interest in the field of legislation?

Answer: No, none.

As for the witness' statement that Ministers had to depend upon the official vote Sir Sivaswamy asked whether that was not a reasonable arrangement if Diarchy was to work. Witness replied that it was humiliating for both; they ought to have party system which could come only by introduction of full responsibility.

Sir Sivaswamy asked whether witness was advocating the transfer of law and order thought that there would be no deterioration in the standard of administration?

Witness said he thought so. As for the services control they had already a Staff Selection Committee for advisory purposes and they could have a Public Services Commission.

Sir Sivaswamy asked: Why was there no strong party in the Council?

Witness: Because the issue was not between various parties but the issue was the People versus Government. (Laughter). The last election was fought on that issue.

Sir Arthur Froom: Do I understand that you want autonomy and powers of purse as soon as possible?

Witness:—Yes.

Question:—Then how would ministers be selected?

Witness: Out of the panel of members elected by the Council.

Sir Muhamed Shafi:—Does that system obtain in any other country?

Witness:—I am not aware.

Sir Arthur Froom pointed out that under Mr. Chitnavis' plan

(Continued on page 11)

DR. SUKHIA'S CONDUCT.

OPPORTUNITY FOR AMENDE HONORABLE.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding when a great deal of business was transacted. The censure motion against Dr. Sukhia was postponed to next week, in order to give him an opportunity of apologising and withdrawing his allegations.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Secretary of the Schools Committee had written to the Corporation about medical inspection of school children, suggesting further steps and developments. The suggestions were:

(a) That the Medical Inspection of School Children as at present conducted, with its system of lectures, intimations to parents, giving of descriptive Cards ensuring special treatment at the Municipal Free Dispensaries and special attention to the Sanitary condition of the school premises, be kept on, with the sphere of the duties and functions enlarged by the adoption of Remedial Measures.

(b) That Remedial Measures as follows be adopted:—

(1) The Establishment of Children's Clinics as a separate and independent part of selected Municipal Dispensaries, the same to be in charge of a couple of experts in Children's diseases, including diseases of the Eye, Ear and Tooth. These experts should be at the Dispensaries in turns on alternate days during specified hours. The experts should have their own Compounder at each Dispensary and if necessary an Assistant.

(2) That the present experimental Dental Clinics at the hands of a half time worker be merged in the Clinics described under (1) above.

(3) The institution of arrangements for practical lessons in Hygiene, such as Bath, Washing Clothes, etc., including the supply of new clothing for really poor children.

(4) The provision of emergency remedies with each Medical Inspector, who should select the cases to be sent to the Children's Clinics.

(5) The supply free to poor children and at fixed prices, to those of the middle and rich classes, of Spectacles, Ear drums, Brushes, Tooth-powders, Dressings and Healing Ointments, etc.

(6) Supplying for really poor children, suffering from Anaemia or Mal-Nutrition, Milk or any special food or nourishing medicines like Codliver Oils, etc., that may be prescribed.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the letter be forwarded to the Medical Relief Committee for consideration and report. He said the Secretary was of the opinion that unless remedial measures were taken medical inspection alone would be of little use. And for that purpose some suggestions were made by him and they wanted the whole question to be thoroughly discussed in the Medical Relief Committee.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded and the motion was carried.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary to the Schools Committee forwarding a resolution of the Schools Committee:

'That with reference to the Scheme for the introduction of Free and Compulsory Education in the F and G Wards, to begin with, forwarded to the Corporation and approved and adopted by them under their Resolution of 18th January 1923, the Corporation be informed, that the Committee had now, after consulting representative Moslem opinion, come to the conclusion that one year after the actual introduction of compulsion in any Ward or Wards of Bombay, compulsion should also be extended to all Moslem girls up to 11 years of age and that the scheme be modified accordingly and Government informed of the same, with the request that if any modification in the law on the subject be necessary for the pursuing of such course, the same be made.'

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the consideration of the matter be postponed and that the President be asked to call a special meeting of the Corporation to consider the whole question.

This was agreed to.

TEACHERS IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The following letter from the Schools Committee was recorded about a letter calling: 'attention to a remark in a letter from the Committee's Secretary, referred to in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th December 1923, to the effect that there were at that time more teachers han would be permissible under the Standing Rules of the Committee, which prescribed one teacher for 30 Boys and desiring the Committee to state how such excess teachers came to be engaged, the Schools Committee wishes to state that the Secretary's statement was correct so far as it went. The Rule related however to the ratio between the total number of children and of the teachers in all the Municipal Schools together. No particular teacher newly appointed in a school was so appointed in excess of the number due in that particular school per the scale of allowing one teacher for every increase of pupils up to 30. What had happened, however, was that in some schools the attendance had fallen down during the concluding months of 1922-1923 and in asking for new teachers for other schools, where the attendance had improved, the Superintendents, specially on the Urdu side, had failed to take note of and to bring to the notice of the Secretary and the Committee the excess of teachers that had accrued in the former set of schools, and from amongst whom teachers could have been transferred to the latter set. It was precisely in those ending months of 1922-1923 that the Committee's Scholars from the Training Colleges returned after completing their course and had to be given employment. It was known that there had thus come off an excess of teachers at the re-opening of the schools in June 1923. The usual increase of the pupils was, however, expected. Still stronger was the expectation of Government sanction for the introduction of Compulsion from July 1923, as per the Scheme submitted to them early in the year. This would have absorbed many more than the excess teachers. But the hopes of getting the Government sanction required, grew dimmer and dimmer till there came on a complete disappointment. A Census of teachers and pupils was thereon taken in November 1923 and a clean reduction of 75 teachers out of about 1,600 was made and notices served upon 82 more teachers, that their services would be dispensed with, if by the end of June 1924, the number of children did not increase or the long-expected Government sanction for Compulsion did not come.

As a precaution against any excess of teachers continuing in future to remain as a burden for unnecessarily long time, the Schools Committee has already laid down a new scale of sufficient stringency and ruled that a Census of teachers and children should be taken every 6 months in each and every school and teachers readjusted according to requirements."

LICENSING OF BIDI SHOPS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner about the licensing of *bidi* shops. He said the reports of the Anti-Tuberculosis League showed every year a heavy incidence of consumption or tuberculosis of the lungs among workers engaged in manufacture of *bidis* owing to ill-ventilated conditions of the rooms where they were made. He now suggested that all legal proceedings might be postponed until the cubic space of, and the numbers employed in, every room was ascertained by the Municipal Inspectors. He therefore made the following suggestions:

(1) That the licensing of all bidi factories and legal proceedings incidental thereto be postponed till January 1st 1925.

(2) That in the meantime registers be prepared of all bidi factories showing the cubic space of the work rooms and the number of persons employed in them, and

(3) That the proposed licensing conditions should be revised in consultation with the Tobacco Department under the Collector of Bombay as soon as the details required for the registers of bidi factories have been obtained."

He also suggested that a flat rate of Re. 1 per annum should be charged as licensing fee for each factory.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the Commissioner's letter be approved and adopted.

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said, all this tinkering was of no use and would never solve the question. The main difficulty was that the bidi-sellers were compelled to manufacture their *bidis* in the places for which they held licenses. That was the main point. All the makers of *bidi* must be in the same place according to the terms of the license and unless the shop was a large one, many of the workers suffered in their health. But for such a shop the licensees would have to pay a very high rent, particularly since the lapse of the Rent Act in regard to business premises. The manufacture of *bidis* should be permitted outside the place, in the open air, in gardens, in the houses of the workers, or anywhere they liked. They had to take into consideration the housing conditions prevailing in Bombay, and see whether the Commissioner could not relax the rule compelling the manufacture of *bidis* on the premisese.

The proposition was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. R. K. Vaidya the Corporation agreed to the naming of the Dadar-Kumbharwada Road as "Bhawanishanker Road" after Dr. Bhawanishanker Dadarker, whose family lived there for 3 or 4 generations. There was a great deal of discussion over the question as some members said that there were no tangible signs of the work done by Dr. Bhawanishanker Dadarker in that locality. But as his admirers had promised to build a public hall after his name, the road might be named after him, but the question should be postponed until the promises were fulfilled. This was, of course, not agreed to by the Corporation.

SEPARATE BURIAL GROUND

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. B. M. Patel on behalf of the Mayawat Gamadia community asking for a separate burial ground near Haines Road. The Commissioner had made a lengthy report asking for the orders of the Corporation whether a third communal cemetery should be provided for the community or not, and if so whether the site suggested at Haines Road should be so provided, or endeavours made for another site.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the letter be referred to the Burning and Burial Grounds Committee for report, as he thought they should consider the question thoroughly.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said last year the Corporation had sanctioned a small plot as burial ground for the community, and Dr. Dadachanji's proposition went back on their former resolution. As the Commissioner himself was not against the proposal he moved an amendment that the original resolution of the Corporation be given effect to.

The Commissioner said a question of principle was involved here and that was whether each small community should be supplied with a separate burial ground for their dead. If they agreed to that in regard to this particular community they would have to make provision for a large number of grounds.

The original motion was agreed to.

The Corporation agreed to pay Sir M. Visveswaraya a sum of Rs. 15,000 for his services as a Retrenchment Officer and also appointed Mr. C. M. Correa as his assistant.

DR. SUKHIA'S CONDUCT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved:

'That the Corporation is of opinion—

(1) That the conduct of Dr. Sukhia in giving notices of motion containing wild and unjust aspersions on the President and the Councillors amounted to a gross abuse of privileges of the Councillors and of the process of the House.

(2) That the conduct of Dr. Sukhia has become more reprehensible as he had not had the courage to move those propositions when they were reached although this House had given him special opportunity for doing so.

(3) That Dr. Sukhia has by his methods and tactics greatly disturbed the smooth conduct of the legitimate public business of the House.

(4) That he has by his conduct violated the best traditions of this House.

(5) That he has often acted in a manner calculated to lower the Corporation in the estimation of the public.

(6) That his conduct towards the Chair has on several occasions been so disrespectful and defiant as to affect the dignity of the President's Office.

Dr. Sukhia has for the aforesaid reasons earned the serious displeasure of this House which hereby places on record its unqualified disapproval and condemnation of his conduct.'

Mr. Jamnadas said it was a painful duty to move this resolution, but he could not help it. The resolution did not require a lengthy speech to support it, he said.

Dr. Jethalal Vora seconded.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji thought it was a matter of regret that these unseemly controversies should go on, for they did not reflect much credit on the dignity of the Corporation. The best course for them was to treat the conduct of Dr. Sukhia with neglect, and allow him to stew in his own juice. He hoped Mr. Jamnadas would withdraw his proposition, as he thought they must not be childish in such matters.

Mrs. Hodgkinson entirely agreed with Dr. Dadachanji, as the course suggested by him would be the wisest and the most dignified one they could adopt in the matter.

Mr. B. T. Desai said toleration was a good thing, but it must have some limit. The Corporation had already shown their disapprobation of Dr. Sukhia's conduct twice before, and it was not a new thing at all. They must not allow such pranks to be continued simply because it was not a dignified way of dealing with them. Was that a fair way of dealing with the question by saying that they would not take any notice of such a conduct? Dr. Sukhia had called them "seditionists, disloyalists, misappropriationists of public money", etc., and that Government should set the C. I. D. after such members. He did not think there was any member of the Corporation whose conduct was such that they should ask the C. I. D. to be after him and he asked them whether that added to the dignity of the House. Were they to keep quiet when they were called all sorts of names? He thought Dr. Dadachanji's whole speech was childish, and as a self-respecting body they should not put up with Dr. Sukhia's conduct.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot moved that the consideration of the question be postponed in order to give an opportunity to Dr. Sukhia to apologise and withdraw all his allegations as also his suit in the High Court. Mr. Arbuthnot said Dr. Dadachanji might try and persuade Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his expressions in the meantime.

The President: Dr. Sukhia is here, but he is not willing to withdraw, although he had opportunities to do so.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconding the amendment said they must wait and see whether the good offices of Dr. Dadachanji bore any fruit before they took any action.

The President to Dr. Dadachanji: Do you undertake to do this?

Dr. Dadachanji: No, I cannot, Sir. I have tried to persuade him, but never had any success.

President: In view of Dr. Dadachanji's statement, will Mr. Arbuthnot withdraw his amendment?

Mr. Arbuthnot said he did not want Dr. Dadachanji's name to be put in his amendment; he only wanted the consideration of the question to be postponed until next meeting and in the meantime somebody might persuade Dr. Sukhia to withdraw.

Mr. V. A. Desai supported and the amendment was adopted.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Mr. B. T. Desai moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to call upon the Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., to enter into an agreement with the Corporation in terms of its recent Resolution No. 3253, dated the 26th June, 1924, on the subject, within one month and on the failure of the Company to do so, to take all proper steps to prevent the Company from using Municipal lands and roads for the purpose of carrying on its business."

The Commissioner said he had no objection to the proposition being adopted. He, however, wanted to correct his previous statement and say that the Company had paid up their arrears or rent.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved an amendment deleting all words after "within one month", as they had to consider the dignity of the Corporation. They must not rush into action at once, he said.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconding said they must look to the convenience of the public before taking any action.

Dr. J. Vora said the Company had not looked to the convenience of the subscribers in increasing their rates.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia regretted that all public utility companies were not under the control of the Corporation.

Mr. Jamnadas said the fact was that the Company had been refusing to all proposals of the Corporation for the last two years. They had now paid the rent, fearing that retrospective effect might be given by the Corporation to the new rates, which they intended introducing.

Mr. B. T. Desai said they must take strong measures now.

The original motion was agreed to, the amendment having been rejected.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday, 3-40 p.m.

S. INDIA FLOODS.

(Continued from previous page).

private charities and small committees, but I must repeat that though enquiries are being made it is impossible to make any accurate estimate of the damage at present. It is extremely fortunate that so far as I can ascertain no lives have been lost. All my subordinates have, I conder, done everything in their power to meet the demands of the occasion up to the present. They have closed with commendable promptitude a number of breaches and have rendered all assistance in their power to close others. Breaches in Coleroon and Cauvery and in Arasalar are now in the hands of the Public Works Department and small breaches in Coleroon have, I understand, already been closed."

SITUATION IN MADURA DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 7.

The Collector of Madura in the course of the official report regarding the havoc caused by the floods in Madura district states that during the floods the Periyar lake level rose above the maximum and all the ten shutters of the regulator of the dam were fully kept open for nearly sixteen hours. The shutters were never formerly open in operation to full height. The discharge through the regulator roughly amounts to four hundred million cubic feet of water per hour. This must give some idea of the discharge from the regulator, towards British Cochin and the potentialities of wholesale destruction carried with it. Damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

DETAILS OF THE DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 7.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras has sent the following telegram to the Servants of India Society and the Marwari Association:—

"Under His Excellency the Governor's instruction I am furnishing details of the flood damages in this Presidency.

Malabar:—About 50,000 houses have been destroyed. Damage to the private property is very large. Assistance is immediately required to purchase seed, grain, cattle, building materials and subsistence till the harvest.

Trichinopoly:—About 2,000 persons are houseless. Total damage to house and property is not yet available. Water supply has been completely dislocated. There is cholera epidemic in the town.

Coimbatore:—About six thousand houses have been destroyed. About 24,000 persons are houseless. Assistance is required for rebuilding houses and for providing work for the labourers.

Tanjore:—About three thouand houses have been destroyed. 15,000 people are houseless in two taluks.

The damage is less serious in other districts.

TRICHY APPEALS FOR HELP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHINOPOLY, August 7.

The disastrous floods in Trichy District have caused enormous damage. Hundreds of villages and hamlets have been washed away and thousands of people have been rendered homeless, besides the incalculable damage resulting to property and crops. Immediate relief is needed; I earnestly appeal to all to contribute their mite.

RELIEF TO SUFFERERS.

RESOLUTION FOR MADRAS COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 8.

During the next session of the Madras Legislative Council, Mr. T. M. Moidoo, the Moplah Member, will move resolutions recommending to Government that in view of the situation created by the flood in Malabar, all fines imposed on the Moplahs in rebellion cases under the suspended scheme which remain unpaid be remitted immediately; that a sum of ten lakhs of rupees be allotted for the purpose of giving relief to sufferers on account of the floods in Malabar and that a committee be appointed of non-officials with the Collector of Malabar as the President to administer relief and to report for the consideration of the Legislative Council to what extent and in which cases taxes have to be remitted in the area affected by the flood.

CALICUT'S CRY FOR HELP.

The Secretary Khilafat Committee wires under date Calicut, August 8th:—

A heavy rain continues to fall adding to the misery of the people. Alarming reports of losses are coming in. People are driven to eat gram, palmera flour, roots etc. Death may take a toll of thousands of souls if immediate relief measures are not adopted.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE DISTRIBUTING RELIEF.

Mr. Ramuni Menon wires from Calicut: Mr. Mahadeolal of the Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta arrived here yesterday. Heart-rending stories were received from the interior. Mr. Mahadeolal with Mr. Madhavan Nair and Uppy Sahib proceeded to-day to Walluvanad taluq to give immediate relief to the sufferers. The Khilafat Committee is distributing relief in Mambad and Edavanna.

CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 7.

The "Swadesh Mitram's" special correspondent at Kulitalai in Trichinopoly district writes to that paper that Kanganis of Ceylon Labour Commission are influencing poor men to enlist as labourers by holding out exaggerated inducement and says that this drain of labourers will seriously handicap the landowners of the flood affected areas in reclamation work.

A GOOD RULER'S DEATH.

(Continued from page 9.)

a deserved reputation for educational progress and is thinking of establishing a separate university to serve the needs of the people in Southern India with the distinctive traditions, genius and ideals. The fact that 63.4 per cent of children of the school-going age are under instruction and that every revenue village in the plains can boast of at least one recognised primary school speaks most creditably of mass education. The State has kept before it the universal primary education as its goal. It was only recently that the Legislative Council passed a resolution recommending the gradual introduction of spinning which the Government have accepted. The most noticeable feature in the educational statistics of the State is, however, the great advance in female education. It was during the regime of the decease Maharaja that great efforts were made to bring backward classes and hill tribes under instruction by establishing special school and the sanction of special grants.

STEADFAST ALLY OF BRITAIN.

The rulers of Travancore belong to a Kshatriya family whole rule in S. India dates back from 352 A.D. In the wars with Tippu Sultan the Travancore Chief was the steadfast ally of the British. The ruling family follows the Malabar laws of inheritance by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, the eldest male being hear-apparent.

Maharaja Rama Raja was known as a pious and devoted ruler and on account of the great personal interest he evinced in the affairs of the State he was loved by the people. As a friend and sympathiser of the Depressed Classes the Maharaja's attitude towards Vaikom Satyagraha came as a surprise to his countrymen. It was expected of him that despite evil counsels from his advisers he would take such steps as to satisfy the just demands of the Satyagrahis and by throwing open public roads for the use of all people regardless of their low or high birth help a great deal in wiping out the stain of untouchability. As the Maharajah was a devout Hindu this was particularly expected of him.

In the death of Maharajah the State has lost a good and popular ruler who evinced great interest in education and the country an enlightened chief who raised the State to the position among Indian States it occupies to-day.

FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, August 8.

The funeral of H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore took place this morning. There was a large attendance of officials and non-officials besides spectators from all parts of the State.

His Highness who was 66 years old expired last night at 11/50 p.m. of septic poison. By a "Gazette Extraordinary" issued by the Dewan all public offices will be closed for three days.

Mr. Cotton, the Political Agent, was also present at the palace when the funeral procession started. Her Highness the senior Rani will succeed to the Gadi.

MISLEADING A. P. MESSAGE.

C. P. ADOPTS SPINNING RESOLUTION.

The General Secretary P. C. C. Wardha wires under date 8th August:—

Curiously enough an Associated Press message from Nagpur reporting the proceeding of Nagpur meeting of 25th July says, the spinning resolution was defeated when it was actually passed by 28 against 8 votes. The spinning resolution is based on Ahmedabad resolution urging spinning on all members of Taluk's, District and Provincial committees and executive of village committees. Further a very important kindred resolution was passed at the same meeting calling upon all members of the provincial and Taluk committees to secure pledged assurances from the people that they would use pure khaddar. This resolution has not been reported at all.

A CAPTAIN FOUND DEAD.

LONDON, August 8.

Captain Geddes, said to be of a Sind Regiment, and his wife recently arrived in England from India. The body of Captain Geddes was found shot dead in a flat in West End of London this morning.—Reuter

An Ahmedabad message of August 8th says:—

As there were disturbances between Boras and Mahomedans during the last two Mohorums this time police pickets have been posted in several places in Kalupur Division and a body of armed police has been kept in Kalupur Chowky.

"EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM DEAD."

MUSSOLINI ON TRIAL OF FASCISM.

LONDON, August 8.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini addressing the Nationalist Fascist Council congratulated his hearers on holding the most imposing Conference since 1921 and said extremism and terrorism could be regarded as finally dead. He repudiated the allegation that he was the prisoner of his bravoes. The Fascist movement had undergone trying times in connection with the Matteotti crime but had emerged successfully because it enjoyed the sympathy of the enlightened population, which was aware of its great achievements.—Reuter.

'TARUN BHARAT' SEDITION CASE.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, August 7.

At the Patna High Court Justices Adams and MacPherson passed judgment in "Tarun Bharat" sedition case. Sentence on Nageswar Prasad Singh Sharma, Editor was reduced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Ganesprasad was acquitted and the sentence on Hanuman Upadhaya, Printer, was reduced to three months' simple imprisonment.

A FRAUDULENT COMPANY

PUBLIC WARNED OF ITS ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, August 8.

The police have received information regarding the fraudulent activities of the firm of "The Universal Stores Limited" Cannon Street, Manchester and Devonshire Street, Ardwick, Manchester" extensively in Egypt and to some extent in India. The police, therefore, warn the public of the risks involved in any transaction with this Company. The directors of this Company are (1) Idubner, British and (2) A. H. Rosenson, Lithuanian. The procedure adopted is as follows: The issue books of four coupons each of which is priced at one rupee. The addressee is asked to sell the four coupons to his friends and then to reimburse himself to the sum of Rs. four in the name of the Company. The addressee is asked to fill up a prize voucher naming on its the article he requires selected from the stores catalogue (of which he receives a copy) and to forward it to the firm. He is told that he will get his articles when the four persons to whom he had sold the four coupons have in turn remitted rupees four to the firm.

The trick in the transaction is that in any cases in the sale of all the four coupons a book is not completed, with the result that many of the purchasers got nothing for their money unless they make their balance themselves. The scheme has all the appearance of being a wholesale swindle. The Universal Stores was originated some fifteen years ago by a Russian Jew named Goodman Rosenson who from time to time altered his style of trading viz. "The Drapery Bazar Co., 84 Oldham St.," Grames and Co., same address, and then to "The British clothing club, Goodman," Rosenson was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour in 1917 for obtaining money by false pretences on a similar system. He was further fined in 1918 under the Business Names Act. The Directors appear to change frequently, all of whom are members of Rosenson family or close relations of the family.

ARGENTINE AVIATOR IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 8.

Major Pedro Zanni the Argentine aviator and his mechanic arrived in Calcutta to-day. Major Zanni stated that after two hours' flight from Allahabad yesterday he encountered a thick fog and was unable to see anything. He, therefore, decided to descend and landed at about quarter past twelve on a field in the vicinity of Isri station on the E. I. Railway chord line. He waited for favourable weather yesterday and this morning and started at about eleven for Calcutta. Major Zanni's programme in Calcutta and the route he would follow have not yet been settled. He has wired to Karachi for a new propeller. It is his intention to a wait its arrival in Calcutta.

DEPARTURE FROM ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 7.

The Argentinian world-flier Major Zanni who left Allahabad this morning has not yet arrived here. He is reported to have been seen flying over Gaya about 11/30 this morning but so far no reports have been received as to his present whereabouts.

FORCED LANDING AT ISRI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 8.

Major Zanni has reported a forced landing in the village of Isri 198 miles from Calcutta.

LATER.

Major Zanni has left Isri for Calcutta.

RENDITION OF BERAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appeal of Hakim Ajmal Khan to Congressmen to espouse the cause of the Nizam has created a flutter in the dovecots of Neo-nationalism in this Province. It is fortunate that the only Muslim Congressman who has said anything on this subject happens to be a politician of admittedly an unbiassed mind. I do not know what would have happened if any of the so-called "political fanatics" had the temerity to speak out the truth, for, in these days of political sophistry, it is never safe to call a spade a spade. Even the Rishi of Defence of Human Rights had to rush to the nearest Telegraph Office to protest against the Hakim Saheb's heresy in trying to defend the rights of a certain exalted human being—who, perhaps, has been ostracized from the pale of humanity because he happens to be exalted. The cry has been caught up, and, as is usual with clap trap, is being re-echoed with redoubled vigour. The head and front of the Hakim Sahib's offence is that he has laid great stress on the justice of the Nizam's cause by referring to some irrefutable historical facts. One Daniel, having come to judgment, is advising the people of Berar to formulate a demand for full autonomy under British Government, of course, conveniently for getting that Berar cannot be dealt with separately in any scheme of Reforms that India might get in the near future. It is difficult to understand the mentality of those "patriots" who would forego full autonomy under an Indian Ruler in the hope of securing the same autonomy under the aegis of a foreign Power in the dim distant future on the Greek Calends, if Curzon and Co. have their way.

It is preposterous to conclude that a nationalist of the Hakim Sahib's standing would be against the principle of submitting to the will of the people or taking a referendum on this question. The introduction of this democratic principle in the political relations between the Indian Rulers and the Paramount Power—an innovation fraught with grave consequences to some Indian Princes and great possibilities to their down-trodden subjects—cannot but be welcome, notwithstanding the fact that it was not applied when Mysore was made over to an Indian Prince and its application in British India is vehemently opposed. But the people should not be misled by placing wrong issues before them. It is generally asked "Would you like to go back to the Nizam" while the words "under conditions of full autonomy," are deliberately left out. In spite of such subterfuges there is not a shadow of doubt about the verdict as far as the masses are concerned.

Now it is admitted—the recent debate in the House of Lords and the pronouncement of Lord Chelmsford on behalf of the Labour Cabinet has left little loopholes for sanguine expectations—that the rights which the Nizam is prepared to confer at the outset are not likely to be secured in British India for a few years more. It is conceded that if the Nizam's offer is accepted it would herald the dawn of Swaraj and accelerate the speed of political progress in British India and that the democratic institutions in the Indian states will receive a great impetus and the whole aspect of administration will undergo a radical change. It is also not denied, as I have conclusively shown on previous occasions that Berar has been receiving a step-motherly treatment since its amalgamation with C. P. and that the "big brother" eats up all the surplus of the former's revenues. The question of right and justice is also not seriously disputed now. But doubts are expressed about the *bona-fides* of the Nizam and the "despotism" in Hyderabad is summoned in support of the misgivings. It is forgotten that the so-called "despotism" in Hyderabad is a thing of the past and that the stories rampant about it, seduiously invented by interested parties, are more or less the product of fertile, though mischievous, imaginations. The far-reaching constitutional changes which the Nizam is inaugurating in Hyderabad will liberalise the administration to a very great extent. Every student of contemporary politics knows how rapid strides Hyderabad has been taking in that direction since the present Ruler came to the throne. The few instances which are persistently cited as a piece of political propaganda are not unknown in British India, which still boasts of the notorious Bengal Regulations and a number of other Ukases of the same kind. If the introduction of compulsary primary education with a net-work of schools generously subsidised by the Government and not existing on the uncertain and fluctuating doles of public bodies, the establishment of a high class Vernacular University to resuscitate a "native" tongue, the granting of innumerable scholarships to deserving sons of the soil to ransack the stores of knowledge in Europe and America, the improvement in agriculture and opening up of thousands of acres of land for cultivation, the placing of the industrial resources of the country at the disposal of Indian capital, and the complete Indianisation of the Services are a despotism then this despotism is thousand and one times better than the so-called "democracy" in British India which does nothing but drains the wealth of a half-starving country and swells the bank-accounts of the members of the "heaven-born" Services. It was, perhaps, the great Lokmanya Tilak, who, knowing as he did that good government can never be a substitute for self-government, once stated, in the course of his speech on the eve of the Lucknow Congress, that he would prefer even a Muslim or Rajput rule to British rule, but, it is a strange irony of fate, that the votaries of his cult are today endeavouring to cling to the coat-tails of John Bull even when he wishes to shake them off. Yet the race of those high-souled patriots who would remain under a "native" despotism rather than under a foreign "democracy" has not yet become extinct and will never die out as long as India is proud of her culture. In the name of common sense, one is tempted to inquire what has the so-called autocracy in Hyderabad to do with the proposed autonomy in Berar when we are solemnly assured that the detailed autonomous constitution will be embodied in the Treaty and will form its integral part. If any one carefully reads His Exalted Highness the Nizam's letter to the Viceroy, he will find that the offer of full autonomy to the Beraris is not only a promise to the Government of India but a condition precedent to the proposed rendition, and that the settlement of the constitution will precede the restoration as then alone it can find a place, clause by clause, in the Instrument of Rendition. It is difficult to understand what greater guarantee could have been offered than the promised incorporation of the provisions of full autonomy in the Treaty itself. The Nizam *can* violate a Treaty entered into by him, but, then, every State on God's earth *can* do so. Does it not logically follow that we should cease to ask for Swaraj?—Yours, etc.

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola.

THE SPINNING RESOLUTION.

RETURNS FROM PROVINCES,

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The following committees have already sent registers containing names of representatives who are registered to spin from month to month.

Bengal	1,066
C. P. Hindustani	1,055
Bihar	790
Gujarat	381
Bombay	237
U. P.	242
Burma	36

The other provinces except Assam, Delhi, Berar, Utkal, Punjab, Sindh, and Kerala have notified that they will send their registers before the 10th instant. I do hope that these remaining provinces will not fail to send their registers and what is more their quota of yarn. I take it for granted that those who have sent the registers will also see to it that the members spin their yarn also. It is interesting to note that Bengal has the largest number of representatives. C. P. Hindustani comes next. If all these representatives send and continue to send their quota regularly, we should be able easily to put Khadi on a stable basis.

NEGOTIATION IN DELHI.

M, MAHOMED ALI'S EFFORTS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

A letter received from Maulana Mahomed Ali shows that he is making every effort to secure perfect reconciliation between the various parties in Delhi, and is hopeful of success. He is also trying to fix up an inquiry. It requiries very delicate handling. There is so much mutual distrust that the Maulana Saheb says there are some people who do not want any inquiry at all. He is carrying on all these negotiations although he is so ill that he has to lie on his back practically through the whole of his time and has to be carried about in a doli from place to place. Let us hope and pray that the Maulana Saheb will soon regain his health so as to be able to do justice to the very heavy task before him.

AN UNBLESSED CHURCH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The poor suffer in justice and wrong, simply because they are ignored and are helpless. Nor can they enjoy the luxury of airing their grievance and thus get themselves relieved of the thoughts that oppress their minds and hearts and smother their feelings, all the more agonising because of the suppression of the emotions. That you may, perhaps, feel for the poor and indulgently give a corner to the following that I address you:—

In the Taluka of Bassein, Thana District, there is a small village, called "Gokhivera" about 2½ miles from the Bassein Road Railway Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Over 200 Catholics live there. They attend the Church of St. Michael, Purim or Manickpur, a distance of about 3 miles. Owing to the length of the distance, most of the Gokhivera people do not attend divine services even on Sundays and days of obligation. In the case of marriages, funerals, Christenings, sick-calls, etc., great and frequent inconveniences and hardships are experienced—they are greatly aggravated in the rainy season. The people represented to the Bishop the need of a chapel at Gokhivera. The Bishop agreed to the proposal. He gave it his sanction. He gave, however, no pecuniary help; his Government that is the Portuguese Government also gave nothing. The people are comparatively poor, yet they set courageously to get a chapel built for them. They applied to their Government—the British Government; their Government gave them timber free for the chapel. They got some help from outside public. With this help and their own, they began the building of the chapel, working freely on the building. The chapel is mainly their handiwork.

The building completed, it had to be blessed before it could be used as a chapel. Petition was submitted to the Bishop stating the circumstances under which the chapel was constructed and acknowledging the assistance rendered by the British Government and the charitably disposed public. Unfortunately, the petitioners stated a better truth that they had received no help from the Bishop or the Portuguese Government. The people are now being sent from pillar to post and the blessing of the chapel is being put off under one pretext or other from month to month and year to year; much time has been wasted in useless petitions.

If the chapel is not blessed, all the money, labour, timber used on it will be thrown away. The question is how should the building be disposed of, if it is not to be blessed or made use of for purposes for which it has been built? If the Bishop is unable to comply with the request, he should allow the people to leave his jurisdiction that a way may thus be left open to them to go elsewhere. Why harass them with a dog-in-the-manger policy?—Yours, etc.,

RUSTICUS.

REFORMS ENQUIRY.

(Continued from page 9.)

there might be a frequent downfall of the ministry. He asked whether Governor should retain any emergency power.

Witness agreed that. Governor should retain the veto and certification power but very limited.

Sir Arthur Froom: It is already very limited. Then are you prepared to entrust the Government of Central Provinces to the present Council?

Witness: Yes, they will make some mistakes but they will learn by experience.

Sir Arthur Froom: You already admit that under existing conditions both Ministers and Legislative Council have got some training. Why not continue the system to give you more training?.

Answer: The present arrangements are not suitable and not congenial soil for developing responsibility.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then examined Mr. Chitnavis at great length. The witness admitted that he was not by profession a lawyer. For thirty years he was a servant of Government and rose to the Deputy Commissioner's post. He was a big landlord and hence had very substantial stake in his province.

Dr. Sapru: Sometime ago you had no love for Dyarchy and such love as you had has now gone?

Mr. Chitnavis: Quite so.

Dr. Sapru: May I take it that that is not only your own feeling but the feeling of intelligentsia in your province?

Mr. Chitnavis: Yes.

Dr. Sapru: What was the relation between intelligentsia and masses? I ask this question because it has been said that there is a very wide gulf between the two.

Mr. Chitnavis: I don't think that is the position now.

Dr. Sapru: May I take it that there is a general feeling among political classes the Swarajists, the no changers, the Liberal, the Independents and non-descripts among your politicians that Dyarchy must go.

Mr. Chitnavis: That is the meaning of the action taken in the Central Province Council.

Dr. Sapru: So that action was against Dyarchy and not against ministers?

Mr. Chitnavis: That was so.

Dr. Sapru: It is said that you went out because there was a vote of no confidence. Was there any personal censure on your policy?

Mr. Chitnavis: Not the least. It was against the system of Dyarchy.

Dr. Paranjpye then examined Mr. Chitnavis. He approved of the procedure adopted by Lord Willingdon in Madras, whereby the first of all a Chief Minister was appointed and that Chief Minister was asked to select other members. That attitude of the Legislative Council when the witness was a minister, towards ministers was somewhat critical for one year but after that when members of the Council came to know the exact position of the ministers they began to treat them kindly

The Maharaja of Burdwan at this stage elicited from the witness that the attitude of the Council to the reserved half was more marked especially when it related to the question of political nature, say, in regard to the administration of law and justice.

Further answering Dr Paranjpye witness said that only in one matter did he exercise his right of abstention from voting. The transferred subjects were better treated by the Legislative Council than the reserved subjects. If, therefore, the reserved subjects were given to ministers responsible to legislature, it would be better if these subjects had been given to ministers. Then the situation would have been different and there would not have been in the first Council those things which had happened.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

Dr. Paranjpye: When Secretary took a case over your head to the Governor whose opinions did Governor usually take. (President to Dr. Paranjpye: That is a rather delicate question).

Mr. Chitnavis: Generally he accepted my view but sometimes also the Secretary's view.

Mr. Jinnah next examined the witness at some length. Replying to his questions Mr Chitnavis said that the electorates in his province were competent enough to select representatives of a proper calibre although it was a fact that the percentage of electorates was a very small one. It was due to the Non-Cooperation Movement that a large body of voters did not exercise their voting powers at the time of the first election. But they had returned better men in the second election.

Mr. Jinnah: It is said that the second election has sent in men who adopted an irresponsible policy? Is that a responsible attitude that they adopted it because that they think that the Reforms Act cannot be worked and ought to be changed?

Mr. Chitnavis: It is because they think that the Reforms Act ought to be changed.

Mr. Jinnah: Supposing certain defects or certain clauses which have been pointed out were put right to your satisfaction would you advise this Committee to continue this system of Dyarchy?

Mr. Chitnavis: No, not even when they were put right.

Mr. Jinnah: It is said that there are possibilities under the present Act for improving the position, say for instance, by a joint consultation removing various difficulties about finance and such other things. If these things were done would you still recommend that Dyarchy should not continue?

Mr. Chitnavis: I am against Dyarchy and for its abolition.

Mr. Jinnah: You were nominated a Minister by Governor. You said that when you were Minister you did not command the majority of members of the Council. Then so far as your departments were concerned to whom were you responsible?

Mr. Chitnavis: On one side to the Legislature and on the other to the Governor.

Mr. Jinnah: What was your position as Minister in relation to the Governor.

Mr. Chitnavis: Merely as an advisor for all practical purposes.

Mr. Jinnah: If your advice is not accepted by the Governor and if you do not agree with the Governor what is the course left?

Mr. Chitnavis: Resignation. Self-respect demands it.

Mr. Jinnah: You say that no good party system can be developed in Councils under the present circumstances. If the present circumstances continue what would be the result?

Mr. Chitnavis: There will be only one party and that would be the party of the obstruction to Government.

Sir Mahomed Shafi was the last to examine the witness.

The Committee will examine Mr. Kelkar on Saturday.

PLEA FOR AUTONOMY.

MR. CHITNAVIS' EVIDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 7.

The woes of a Minister who has suffered on account of the dyarchical form of Government in Provinces were narrated by Mr. Chitnavis before the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day. Mr. Chitnavis was a Minister in the Central Provinces in the first Legislative Council and was also a Minister after the second election but owing to the Swarajists' refusal of budget demands he had to resign. In his tale however he did not blame the Swarajists for their unseating him but accused the system of Government which was the cause of the Swarajist revolt. He even affirmed that no small measures would ease the present situation and no tinkering with the Reforms here or there would solve the impasse. "I am a whole hogger and would abolish the dyarchy and want a complete provincial autonomy immediately with of course, a large element of responsibility in the Central Government." Thus declared Mr. Chitnavis in course of his evidence before the Committee which examined him for more than three hours.

But this does not mean that he was very firm in tendering his evidence. He could have done easily better and it is a pity that he could not take advantage of certain questions deliberately put to him by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjpye. The effect of his strong views expressed in answer to these three members was somewhat robbed away when the Law Member extorted from him a confession that most if not all his demands could be met by an amendment of rules and without a revision of the constitution itself. No doubt Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jinnah entered a mild protest that they had no opportunity of counteracting the evil influence of Sir Muhammed Shafi's questions, but all the same, the ex-Minister of the Central Provinces had given away the case for the revision of constitution to ascertain the extent by his unwariness in regard to the questions of the shrewd Government member who had evidently planned to circumscribe the scope of enquiry to the present constitution.

On the whole however Mr. Chitnavis conducted himself tolerably well and made a strong case for an urgent revision of the Act so as to provide for the removal of what he aptly called the "Incurable dyarchy and one Ministry". He quoted approvingly Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's speech at the Nagpur Liberal Federation for responsibility in the Central Government except as regards foreign affairs and political relations with States an defence subject to certain conditions.

On all these points the President and members of the Committee examined Mr. Chitnavis at great length.

Further evidence on Saturday by Mr. Kelkar another ex-Minister from the same Province will help in forming an accurate idea of feeling against and the attitude of members on the question of the revision of constitutions.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

INTERPELLATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 8.

The Legislative Department have issued a list of nine interpellations admitted by the President of the Council of State. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari *inter alia* will ask as to the reasons for and circumstances in which the amendment was made of rules concerning the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures regarding additional or supplementary grant, why proposals for such amendment were not laid before the Reforms Enquiry Committee, whether the law officers in India and England were consulted, and if so he will require that the correspondence be laid on table.

LORD OLIVIER'S STATEMENT.

Sir Devprasad will invite the attention of the Government to the statement of Lord Olivier in the House of Lords that "His Majesty's Government recognised the only possibility that the result of the reforms enquiry might impose on them was the duty of coming to a conclusion with regards to whether or not steps should be taken to re-examine the constitutional position and that would be the position only if it were proved to the satisfaction of the Government of India that there were certain defects or legitimate grounds for the complaint in the operation of the Reforms that could not be redressed without some revision of its provisions." Upon this statement Sir Devaprasad will ask the Government of India whether they propose to make any representation to Secretary of State that such a pronouncement, before the Reforms Inquiry Committee completes its labours, is likely to prejudice them.

Sardar Jogendra Singh will ask to be laid on the table reports of the various committees appointed by the Provincial Governments to examine the land revenue question. Khan Bahadur Haroon Jaffer will ask whether any enquiries have been received from scientific institutions or individuals in America requesting permission to undertake archaeological excavations or investigations in India, and if so their names and the nature of Government replies.

PUNJAB GOVT. AND SIKHS.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, August 8.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today, Doctor Ninal Chand Sikri asked: Will Government be pleased to state as to whether any correspondence passed between the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, the local Government and the Government of India regarding the arrest, legality of arrest and the release of Lala Lajpat Rai in 1920 and 1921 and regarding the re-arrest of Lala Lajpat Rai in 1921? If so, will Government be pleased to lay the papers on the table.

Sir John Maynard replying said, it is understood, that the Honourable member refers to the arrest of Lala Lajpat Rai in December 1921 and to his subsequent release and re-arrest in 1922. If that is so, the reply is as follows:—: The only correspondence that passed between Government and the Deputy Commissioner Lahore, contained a request for the submission of the complete records of the case "Crown versus Lala Lajpat Rai." Correspondence between the local Government and the Government of India was of a confidential nature and cannot, therefore, be laid on the table.

Captain Dhanraj Bhasin asked: Does Government contemplate any action with a view to restore contentment amongst the Sikhs of this Province?

Sir John Maynard replied: I desire to take this opportunity of repeating the assurance given by the Minister of Education in this Council on the 24th March last. Government has, on several occasions, intimated to the Sikhs interested in the matter that it is open to any Sikh member of the Council to propose the introduction of a private Bill to supersede or amend the present Gurdwara Act. If the Bill is drafted on a reasonable line and is likely to obtain a substantial amount of support from the Hindu Members of this Council Government would give it favourable consideration. The attitude of the Government in regard to this matter is unchanged.

COMMUNAL FRACAS.

PUNJAB CONG. COMMITTEE'S CONDEMNATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, August 8.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Congress Committee at a meeting held today passed a resolution deploring the recent Hindu-Muslim fracas in Lahore City and expressed sympathy with those who received injuries. The Committee strongly deprecated all efforts of those persons and newspapers who attempted to magnify such quarrels and appealed to all respectable persons and journals to realise their grave responsibility and to use their best efforts to bring about better feelings between the two communities.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

GUJARAT'S RESOLVE,

In the course of an article in "Young India", Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

Whilst I was able heartily to congratulate the numerous teachers who attended the conference on the success that the figures I have quoted signified, I had to point out the serious and obvious flaws and weaknesses of the several institutions they were conducting. National schools, to be worth the name in terms of Swaraj, for the attainment of which they were brought into existence, must be conducted with a view to advancing the national programme in so far as it was applicable to educational institutions. Thus for instance national schools must be the most potent means of propagating the message of charkha, of bringing Hindus, Mussalmans and others closer together and of educating the untouchables and abolishing the curse of untouchability from the schools. Judged by this standard the experiment must be pronounced, if not a failure, certainly a very dismal success. Out of 30,000 boys and girls hardly one thousand are spinning on 100 charkhas at the rate of ½ hour per day. Hundreds of charkhas are lying idle and neglected. Whilst in theory the schools are open to the untouchables, very few as a matter of fact have untouchable children in them. The Mussalman attendance at the schools is poor. I had therefore no hesitation in advising that now we were to strive not after quantity but quality. The test for admission must be progressively stiffer. Parents who did not like their children to learn spinning or to mix with "untouchable" children might if they chose withdraw them. I had no hesitation in advising that teachers should run the risk of closing down their schools if the condition of running them required the exclusion of untouchables and the charkha. It was not enough to tolerate untouchable children if they stole in, but it was necessary to draw them into our schools by loving care and attention. The teachers were not to wait for Mussalman and Parsi parents to send their children, but it was necessary to invite such parents to send their children. A national teacher must become a Swaraj missionary within his own sphere. He should know the history of every child under his care and know the children not in his school. He should know their parents and understand why they did not send their children to his school. He would do all this work not in an intolerant spirit but lovingly. Thus and thus only would national schools be truly national in terms of the Congress resolution.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS

TEXT OF COUNSELS OPINION

With reference to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's notice of motion for liquor shop picketing at a cost of Rs. 10,000, the following is the Counsel's opinion on the question:—Provided the proposed picketting is to be "peaceful" in the sense that no compulsion, coercion, or intimidation is to be exerted by the pickets, and provided that fraud and misrepresentation is to be avoided in imparting information on the subject of the evils of drink, and that only persuasion to be used, there would not be in my opinion anything within the Indian Penal Code to apply to such a procedure, nor would the matter be actionable in civil law.

Section 68 of the Municipal Act confers a discretion on the Corporation for providing measures within their powers, and it also enumerates what matters are within their powers. The latter involves (a) a construction of the language used and in this case in particular as used in sub-clause (k) and (b) a question of fact namely whether on the construction to be put on the sub-clauses a particular measure is in fact within them. It is obvious that if a particular measure is *ultra vires* of the Corporation that the exercise of the discretion to provide such a measure cannot make what is *ultra vires intra vires*.

Proceeding, Counsel says: Sub-clause (k) must be construed as appertaining primarily to measures which are reasonably and directly connected with the main objects, and not to measures indirect and unreasonably remote from the main objects. If this were not so, it would be impossible to draw a line and absurdities would necessarily follow. To provide for lectures in Bombay to be given on the language and habits of the Esquimos would be within the object of public instruction but would nevertheless be unreasonable and too far removed, and similarly to provide comfortable arm-chairs in the principal thoroughfares of the city could be said to be a matter of public convenience though equally absurd. So again it could be suggested that the conveyance of the poorer classes gratis to Matheran as a hill station would be to promote public health. No doubt these are extreme instances but they prove that some limitation must be imposed on the sub-section (k), and that a mere blind conformity to the literalness of the sub-section is not sufficient. The spirit of the words must not be overlooked On this construction of the sub-section it becomes a question of fact whether the proposed resolution is within its terms. In my opinion, apart altogether from the likelihood of it successfully achieving its object, it is altogether beyond the line of reasonableness, and is too remote, and indeed partakes of whimsicality. I accordingly consider that the measure proposed cannot fairly be brought within Section 63 (k) and that accordingly it would be *ultra vires* of the Corporation to provide for it.

I have nothing to add, save to say that Section 63 (b) cannot possibly apply to this case.

JUDGMENT AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

MAHATMA'S VIEWS.

In the course of an article in "Young India" under the caption "Below the Belt," Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

What has been said about the Government so often is being proved again and again, viz., that no matter what it grants to popular clamour it always insists on having its way by hook or by crook. The Press Law is gone only to be replaced by new activities under the laws of sedition and libel. Everything the Government were able to do under the Press Law is now being done without it and without difficulty. The extraordinary judgment given against the *Chronicle* does but confirm this view. It is difficult to believe that a public servant can possibly bring an action for damages for comment upon his acts as such made by a journalist in the discharge of his profession. I understand that the case against the *Chronicle* is not the first of its kind. The *Bande Mataram* and the *Zamindar* of Lahore had to pay damages under similar circumstances. Which is worse? Forfeiture under the defunct law or damages under a libel suit? After the result of the *Chronicle* case, who can dare criticise frankly and freely the acts of Government servants? The editor of a daily newspaper when he begins writing his leading article does not weigh his words in golden scales. He may be betrayed into a hasty word. Must he pay for it even though he did it obviously in good faith, without malice and in the public interest?

What however I am concerned about is the position of journalists in view of this case. One is not always able to prove one's convictions and, if one is to criticise public acts and their doers, it is necessary to set forth one's convictions without being called upon always to prove them. For instance I feel morally certain that the judgment of the judge in Sir Sankaran Nair's case was warped. I am morally certain that the judge was politically biassed in favour of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. And yet if what I have said be regarded libellous and if the Judge sent me notice of action I should have to tender a humble, abject and unconditional apology for having expressed my candid opinion in the interest of public good. I should have to tender the apology because I could not prove what I have stated.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, August 8.

MONEY.

Easy conditions continued in the money market during the week under review with call money quoted at about 3½ per cent. The rate for fixed deposits for the two and three months periods was about 3 to 3½ per cent. The last statement issued by the Imperial Bank shows an increase of only Rs. 83.26 lakhs in the cash balance and in the trade demand, loans have increased by Rs 46.50 lakhs and Cash Credits by Rs. 81.90 lakhs, while Inland Bills Discounted have decreased by Rs. 63.07 lakhs. The demand for money is mainly frm Calcutta for financing exports of tea and jute.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 1189.06 lakhs, while Other Deposits have decreased by Rs. 436.99 lakhs. The cash balance now stands at Rs. 30,24,64,000, the percentage being 28.22 as compared with 23.50 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market, business was again limited pending the result of the new loan which has not progressed very much further since the last report, the total amount subscribed being about Rs. 12 crores. 3½ per cent Paper is quoted at Rs. 68. 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 98/2 and Rs. 98/15. 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 103 and Rs. 104/7 respectively. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1928 and 1927, were put through round Rs. 101/5 and Rs. 101/13; 1939 at Rs. 103/12 and 1932 at Rs. 104/12. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted round Rs. 108/10.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market was firm during the early part of the week with business passing at 1s. 5-17/32d for remy T T. It is reported that the Imperial Bank bought in Calcutta about £250,000 and their present buying rate is 1s. 5-19/32d. During the week and more especially at the close, a large demand set in for remittances for bullion imports due to the big off-take of gold. On the week rates declined from 1s. 5-17/32d, the highest rate, to 1s. 5-3/16d.

This week witnessed a big improvement in the dollar quotation from dol. 4.40 to dol. 4.50-5/8, on favourable reports about the conference in London and the easy money conditions in New York. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 81.80, Belgian francs at 89 and the Italian lire at 101.

GOLD.

There were sharp fluctuations in the gold market during the week, prices being mainly influenced by firmness in sterling exchange and the decline in the price of the metal in London. At the lower level, a large off-take for gold bullion and sovereigns has set in with the result that ready gold is at a premium of about 2 to 3 annas per tola over the August settlement rate, while September is 2½ annas lower than August. In London the price of the metal declined for 93-10d. to 92s. 6d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 24/10/6 and Rs. 24/4 for ready, Rs. 24/9/0 and Rs. 24/3/0 for 15th August settlement and Rs. 24/6/0 and Rs. 24.2/6 for 15th September settlement. The rate for sovereigns is steady round Rs. 15/8/6 for ready and Rs. 15/5 for forward. The off-take has improved to about 40,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated under 1 lakh tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 173,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £8,64,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 25,37,161 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £490,000 from London.

SILVER.

The silver market opened steady abut during the course of the week, on weaker advices both from London and Shanghai, our rates declined, but subsequently recovered on weak sterling exchange. A fair amount of business was done both for August and September settlement. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 3s. 3-3/8d. to 3s. 3-1/4d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 34-3/4d. and 34 3/8d for ready and 34 3/4d. and 34 7/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80/12 and Rs. 79/12 for ready, Rs. 80/14 and Rs. 79/14 for 19th August settlement and Rs 81/2, Rs 80/2 for 18th Sept settlement. The off-take has further improved and averages some 230 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 5500 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 25,300. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1761 bars and Rs. 18,500 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

SHARES.

There were three working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report. Prices of cotton mill shares were steady with a tendency to firmer level of rates. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 652/8-667/8; Century Rs. 331/4-342/8; Central India Rs. 480-492/8; Crescent Rs. 217/8-223/12-221/4; Kohinoor Rs. 1000; New Great Rs. 296/4-317/8; Pearls Rs. 500/4-517/8-500xd., Simplex Rs. 187/8-196/4, and Swadeshi Rs. 538/12-541/4-540.

The miscellaneous section still rules quiet with rates quotably unaltered. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 92/8; Bombay Burma Rs. 392/8 and Tata Deferreds at Rs. 45/10. Cement and Manganese shares are quiet, Bundis quoting Rs. 9/8, Kanji Ord. Rs. 65 with Deferreds Rs. 170 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 42. The railway shares are steady, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 840; Central Provinces Rs. 103, Gujarat Rs. 81, Sindh Light Rs. 152/8 and Tapti Valley Rs. 625.

Bank shares also continue steady. Imperial Bank shares quoting Rs. 1405xd with Contributories at Rs. 356/4xd. Bank of India shades are quoted at Rs. 80/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/10.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and five thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling five and three sixteenth pence.

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COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on heavy long liquidation and general and straddle selling. Later the market improved on local short and Wall St. shorts covering. The undertone of the market at the close of the week was steady.

Since our last report the market has assumed a steady tone. Values receded a little in the early days, but reverted to the level ruling at the time when the last Government report was published. News of excessive rains in the Eastern belt and a scarcity of rains in Texas have given rise to pessimism but we are much inclined to dispel this feeling far as far as the Western belt is concerned, if the rains do come in the first few days of August, they will doubtless be opportune to produce a large yield. The excessive rain in the Eastern belt is, however, fraught with greater danger as in addition to the slow growth of the plant the propagation of the boll-weevil is to feared. A feature which should always be borne in mind is that the plant is still late and unless perfect growing conditions are obtained in the current month which should conduce to a realisation of the necessary large supply of the raw material, it must be said that the outlook is one of anxiety. It appears to us that though the crop may take a favourable turn, this may be short-lived as it may easily become affected by causes just mentioned and we venture to say that it is this uncertainty that is restraining operations. Whatever the statistical reports may be the world at large is eagerly awaiting some definite announcement re. next year's crop.

Reports from Manchester continue to show an improved turn, judging from the numerous enquiries from consuming centres. These are anxious to replenish their stocks but are diffident as to the current values, the general feeling being that lower prices are expected.

Our policy is still one of conservatism as enunciated in our previous report. The weather during this month is the all absorbing consideration and though, as we have said, a large crop may be expected, we may be belied in our hopes. The future is still full of anxiety as with the lateness of the plant, the slow growth engendered by excessive rain and the danger of the boll-weevil, it would be premature to forecast the total output. The fact remains that the world requires a large yield and even if this can be assuried we do not think that an appreciable change from the present level would be reached seeing that the world would readily consume the excess of the estimated 12 to 13 million bales' yield.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	last week	this week
New York October	28.87	28.06–81
New York December	28.17	27.40–77
New York January	27.95	27.28–67
New York March	28.30	27.47–83
New York May	28.40	27.62–78
Liverpool October	16.18	15.85–92
Liverpool January	15.75	15.52–23
Liverpool March	15.67	15.45–22
Liverpool May	15.52	15.36–16

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 1st inst., at Rs. 537½ and dropped to Rs. 535 on Bull operators selling. Around this level Commission Houses were buyers and the market recovered to Rs. 538½. On the 2nd instant the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 537 in sympathy with a substantial decline in New York futures. Buying by one Japanese House and Bull operators the prices improved to Rs. 552½ but again gave way to Rs. 529 on general long liquidation. On general buying the market recovered to Rs. 531½. On the 4th instant the market opened at Rs. 530½ and declined to Rs. 528½ on Shroffs and Exporting Houses selling. Again improving to Rs. 529½ th eprices gave way to Rs. 527 on Bazar operators selling. On the 5th instant th emarket was closed. It opened on the 6th instant at Rs. 526 and gradually declined to Rs. 522 on selling by Shroffs, Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 527 on Bazar operators buying. On the 7th instant the market opened at Rs. 525 and steadily advanced to Rs. 527½ on Commission Houses buying and closed easier at Rs. 522 on the same day on Bazar operators selling.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 506½ on the 1st instant and going down by a couple of rupees improved to Rs. 508½ on one Japanese firm and Commission Houses buying. From this level the prices dropped to Rs. 499 on Shroffs selling. Again recovering to Rs. 502 the market further gave way to Rs. 494 on Shroffs and Commission Houses selling and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 7th instant at Rs. 494. F. G. Bengal opened on the 1st instant at Rs. 444 for December/January delivery and closed at Rs. 439 on the 7th instant the highest being Rs. 449 and the lowest Rs. 438.

PIECE-GOODS.

The cloth market has not shown much change in the situation during the past week. The rains have fallen in several districts, but the inquiry has not developed. The buyers seem to be adopting a waiting policy in view of the fluctuations in the rate of exchange, and are expecting lower values in the near future. Whether their view will be advantageous to them in the near future is left to be seen. On the other hand, Manchester quotations have been rather stiff, and full rates have had to be paid for anything wanted. Several attempts have been made by merchants to transact forward business, but most of the offers have been found unworkable, and the advances required are beyond the reach of the dealers.

In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make stocks here are light and prices have remained steady. The absence of demand from Malabar has been keenly felt. Drills and Jaconets have not shown any change either way. White Shirtings have been steady at the rates of last week. In White Mulls and Nainsooks the retail demand has been helping the merchants to some extent. Owing to the absence of wholesale demand, transactions amongst the merchant in the bazar have not been heard of, and brokers have not been active. Some retail demand has also been noticeable in Prints and Fancies for the Cocoanut Holiday.

It is interesting to note that the well-known firm of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., of eighty-five years standing has been formed into a limited company to embrace all branches and has been registered in the name of Graham Trading Co., Ltd., with the head-office in London. Of late several private firms have changed their concerns into limited companies.

Japanese cloths have been quiet and the demand has not been satisfactory. A further reduction of four annas per piece has been noticeable in 44 inches Grey Shirtings worth Rs. 16 per piece.

Local Mill cloths have been in good demand, wholesale as well as retail, from Delhi, Cawnpore and Punjab. The current rates have remained steady. Sales have been effected in very small quantities by the Crown, the Hindustan and other mills. The weekly sales made by the merchants to the buyers have not fallen short of ten thousand packages, inclusive of Fancies.

The cloth markets will be closed on Tuesday the 12th instant, owing to Hindu holiday and the offices and Banks will be closed on Tuesday and Thursday next.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p
Ralli's Fari No.2000	39×37	1–218	13	14	0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..	16	0	0
„ No 33,000	..45×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ No. 2800	....37×	..	13	0	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	13	4	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	15	0	0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	15	8	0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	16	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„ ..	13	10	0
„ No. 2750	..45×	„ ..	15	12	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44×38	1–2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1–2..	21	0	0
„ BB	..38×38	1–2..	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1–2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1–2138	13	10	0
„ No. 4462	..41×	„ ..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	13	14	0
Fleming's 1904–1906	45,48,51×38	Avg.	19	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	Net	28	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		16	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	8	12	0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	7	0	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	11	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS— .....

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	27	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	28	12	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	8	4	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	11	4	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	7	11	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	7	12	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	7	14	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	6	4	0
„ No. 5352	..42×20	Net	10	8	0
„ No. 2755	..42×20	Net	11	8	0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	5	2	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	10	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	6	2	0
„ 1K-4K38″,43″	48″53×18	Avg.	6	4	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	7	10	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	4	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	12	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	4	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	2	0
Graham's Baloon	..58×20	..	7	10	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27×18	..	..		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 61–81	..	..	4	9	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	14	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	4	0	0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	4	2	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	7	2	0
Graham's Nos. 88–8888	28×18	..	5	6	0
„ No. 95950–97970 Saraswati	..33×18	..	..		
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	6	0
Lyon's No. 4545–5656 6767	..26×18	..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000–50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500–4510 5520	..26×18	..	4	10	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800–5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—

No. 666 Grey Shirtings	Net	..	13	4	0
„ 2500 „	„ „	..	20	0	0
„ 55000 „	„ „	..	15	12	0
„ 5151 „	„ „	..	15	12	0
„ 3800 „	„ „	..	20	8	0
"C" Grey Sheetings	„ „	Ex-Bond	10	6	0
"9" Dragons	„ „ „	„	10	6	0
"Elephant" Drills	„ „	..	20	0	0
"Duck" Drills	„ „	..	16	4	0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 8.

The improvement in demand expected since long has not yet come, and the condition of the Yarn Market seems dull and disappointing. There are inquiries no doubt for various Yarns from different districts, but the prices offered are much too low, and most of them are returned without any business resulting. Dealers are however buying in small lots whatever they think cheap, in anticipation of improvement in demand within the course of a few days, and Mills are trying their best to meet them. As a result business of about Two thousand bales of Indian Yarns has been reported for the local market. China is very quiet and not in a mood to effect any purchases at the moment. There are some inquiries from Calcutta, Rangoon, and the Punjab, and some business has been possible for these markets, though in many cases prices do not suit them. On the whole we find buying on a small scale.

English Yarns are selling very slowly on account of very high costs. Forward business has also been not possible, as Manchester has continued to quote high prices which do not at all suit Indian buyers. Demand for Cops and twofold Yarns etc. for Mill Trade is also slack as the Mills are not able to pay high prices in view of the slack offtake of Cloth, and they are buying very sparingly.

Japanese Yarns move fairly well, though during the week under review offtake is much restricted. Cheap prices attract buyers, but as the Importing Houses are continuously offering, dealers and consumers are afraid of purchases on a large scale, and hence forward business is also not very large.

Indian Mills are fairly steady, and slowly sell their stocks with caution. For forward sales, they are rather stiff, owing to uncertainty of the Cotton market.

The general tone of the market is barely steady, and on demand showing some improvement, prices are likely to be steadier.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay August 8.

		Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.	..			
Finlay	.. .. ..	13	10	16
Apollo	.. .. ..	13	10	16
Simplex	.. .. ..	13	4	16
Shapoorji	.. .. ..	13	2	16
Currimbhoy	.. .. ..	13	8	16
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.	..			
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	..		
Apollo	.. .. ..	13	8	16
David	.. .. ..	13	8	16
8 1/2. FIRST QUALITY.				
Jacob (Seven stars)	.. ..	14	11	16
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	14	10	16
Apollo	.. .. ..	14	10	16
Bradbury	.. .. ..	14	8	16
10 1/2s.				
Shapoorji	.. .. ..	14	12	16
Apollo	.. .. ..	15	6	16
Swadeshi	.. .. ..	16	4	16
Bradbury	.. .. ..	15	4	16
Asur Virji	.. .. ..	14	12	16
David (Flowerman)	.. ..	15	0	0
David (Cokatoo)	.. ..	14	8	0
Indo China	.. .. ..	14	4	0
12 1/2s.				
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	15	12	0
Currimbhoy	.. .. ..	15	6	16
China	.. .. ..	..		
Moon	.. .. ..	15	2	16
Apollo	.. .. ..	15	12	16
Dawn	.. .. ..	15	4	16
14 1/2s.				
Kilachand	.. .. ..	16	4	16
Apollo	.. .. ..	16	8	16
City	.. .. ..	17	0	0
Colaba Land	.. .. ..	16	12	16
Fazalbhai	.. .. ..	16	8	16
20's.				
Kilachand	.. .. ..	17	12	16
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	17	12	16
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	18	0	0
Phoenix	.. .. ..	19	0	0
Dawn	.. .. ..	18	8	0
Japan	.. .. ..	..		

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, August 8

		per lb.	Rs	a	p.
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1	1	6
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	8
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	..No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	2
Light-house	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan	..No.	40 /1	1	10	0
„	..No.	42 /2	1	13	6
„	..No.	20	1	3	6
„	..No.	32	1	7	0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the Statement of Affairs as on August 1st 1924—

LIABILITIES.			
Subscribed Capital	.. ..	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	.. ..	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	.. ..	4,57 50 000	
Public Deposits	.. ..	30,96 54 000	
Other Deposits	.. ..	75,38 78 000	
Contingent Liabilities	.. ..	..	
Sundries	.. .. ..	80 97 000	
Rupees		.. 1,17,36 29 000	
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	..	16,85 00 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	.. ..	1,22 00 000	
Loans	.. .. ..	18,69 50 000	
Cash Credits	.. .. ..	41,29 96 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	4,34 55 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	23 82 000	
Dead Stock	.. .. ..	2,58 76 000	
Sundries	.. .. ..	49 64 009	
Balances with other Banks	..	1,38 42 000	
		87,11 65 000	
Cash	.. ..	30,24 64 000	
Rupees		.. 1,17,36 29 000	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Hindustani Native Merchants' Assn.

Bombay, August 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—	1	2	9
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	3
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gau Mukb) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	9
Century (Bugle)	1	6	0
Diamond Chula	1	5	3
Tata (Darji)		..	
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl per piece		..	
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Pearl			
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United	7	12	0
Black Check —			
Textile per piece	7	0	0
E. D. Racheal	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124 —			
Pearl	12	10	0
Hindustani	12	10	0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, 8th August. 1924

Description	Spot prices 7-7-24	1-7-24
Bengals F. G.	532	537
S/Punjab F. G.	532	537
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	570	575
Muttia F.	555	560
Khandesh F.	565	570
Southerns, G.	593	600
	Futures Settlement Rates	
Hedge Contracts	7-7-24	1-7-24	7-7-24
Bengals Dec/Jany.	439	445	443
Broach, April/May 1925	543	537	527
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	433	507	497
Southerns. G. Aug/Sept.	595	605	600

Receipts for the week ending 7th August, 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	240	542
Oomras	573	720
Dhollerras	..	868
Broach	..	..
Southerns	4667	4035
Persians	71	9
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	20	..
East Africans	1562	2694
Other sorts	..	..
Total ..	7138	8868

Exports for the week ending 7th August, 1924

	Bales
United Kingdom	1655
Continent	5019
China	..
Japan	..
Coast Ports	920
Total ..	7594
Afloat in harbour—Europe ..	759
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	16625
Total ..	17384

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 7th August 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
3268118	3001781	3425593	2811346	3356018

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 7th August 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
United Kingdom	151423	127650			
Continent.	936753	691950	618353	461279	585590
China	240756	374752	386637	284755	137073
Japan	1264611	1689091	1398666	991207	1434118
Coast Ports*	52681	50585	49367	23490	22238
Total	2646624	2934038	2453023	1761031	2179219

*Including 22973 bales for U.S. of America. Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 7th August 1924, 21,222 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, delares and Mills in Bombay on 7th August 1924, 6,21,824 bales.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

In jutes better feeling was evidenced in sympathy with higher market for hessians and bull operators were responsible for bidding up the prices of Howran and Clive which marked material advances over previous days quotations. Higher denominations likewise kept pace and were steadier but towards close rates eased off. In coals there were not many transactions recorded. Gopalnauck was in some demand and moved up in consequence. In teas very fair number of enquiries existed in this section and rates showed a hardening tendency. Miscellaneous continue dull and featureless with only a moderate turnover. Indian Standard Wagon fell away seven points. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/14, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/10.

Banks—Central Bank of India 24/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1397.

Railways—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway guaranteed 73.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/12.

Jutes—Alliances 573, Anglo India 382, Auckland 248, Barnagore 159/8, Bally 229/8, Birla 9/10, Budge Budge 440, Cheviot 289, Clive 44, Craig 6/8, Empire 57/4, Fort Gloster 836, Fort William 369, Gondalpara 990, Howrah 46/4, Hukumchand ord 11, Kamarhatty 508, Kankinarrah 165, Kinnison pref 111, Lansdowne 831, Northbrook 57/8, Naddea 50/4, Orient 229/8, Presidency 7/14, Reliance 59, Union 545, Waverley 9.

Coals:—Bansra 14, Bokaro and Ramgur 28/8, Central Kurkend 33/4, Damagurria 17/4, Gopalichuck 17/8, Jainty Central 7/8, Karanpura Development 20/4, Nectooria 1/4, New Beerbhoom 37/8, New Kendah 10, North Damuda 9/10, Patmohna 2/14 Phularitand 3/6, Tatcher 7/4, Union 20/8, Britannia Building and Iron 3/10, Hume Pipe and Concrete annas 6, Indian Iron and Steel 51, Indian Standard Wagon ord 18, Madan Theatres 4, Mathurapore Zemindary 1/1.

Tea Companies:—Barmajan 8, Batelli 4/2, Bishnauth 31/12, Dhunseri 5/12, Dufflaghur 13, Durrang 64/8, East India 18/4, Grob A 29, Hattikhira 29, Numburnagi 12/4, New Terai 21/8, New Purnphari 11/12, Oodlabari 29/8, Pussimbing 16/8, Roopachecra 21/14, Rutema 17/4, Sapoi 23/8, Tukvar 31.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares were steady throughout the week with a fair amount of business passing. The price of Hessians further improved from Rs. 16/13 to Rs. 17/6 closing at Rs. 17. Coal shares are steady.

GAZETTE OF INDIA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Legislative Department:—Mr. A. C. Wild has been appointed official member of the Council of State vice Mr. J. R. Main resigned.

Home Department:—Services of Captain A. W. Duncan have been placed at Assam Government's disposal for employment with Assam Rifles.

Foreign and Political Department:—Leave of four months and 21 days to Lt.-Col. S. G. Knox is gazetted in place of previous notification. Major C. W. Prescott is posted as Assistant of Resident.

Finance Department:—Mr. B. Nehru officiates as Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces, vice Mr. J. W. Ebden proceeding on leave for fifteen months.

Army Department:—Major-General Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, British Service is appointed to officiate as General Officer Commanding vice General Sir W. R. Birdwood. Major-General A. L. Tarver officiates as Brigade Commander, 22nd Indian Infantry Brigade vice Col. Orton. Following are appointed A.D.C.'s to Viceroy:—Captain J. F. B. Combe vice Lt. C. M. W. Noel Hill and Lt. D. B. Daly vice Lt. H. G. Gregory Smith.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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RENT ACT BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many people will be surprised at the proceedings of last Sunday's meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya. The meeting was convened by the Bombay branch of the Swaraj Party to consider the position created by the Bombay Council's refusal to pass Mr. Addyman's Rent Act Amendment Bill and refusal on the part of the President to grant leave to Mr. Nariman to introduce his Rent Act Amendment Bill. Messrs. Addyman and Nariman sought to extend the duration of the Rent Act. Mr. Addyman wanted the extension of the Act until December 1925 in respect of business premises only. Mr. Nariman sought to extend the Act for three years more, both in respect of business and residential tenements.

It must be remembered that if even Mr. Nariman's Bill were read for the first time in the Council at the last Session, it does not mean that it would have been read three times, there and then and made into an Act. It is very evident that among the members of the Swaraj Party of the Bombay Council there are both landlords and tenants or to be accurate representatives of both landlords and tenants. They had decided in their party meeting not to make a party question of the Rent Act. Members were left free to vote as they liked and therefore what actually happened was that Mr. Jayakar, the leader of the Party, remained neutral, most members voted for Mr. Addyman's Bill and Swarajists like Poonjabhai Thakersey remained neutral and Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji actually voted against. I have not the division list before me and I cannot point my finger at each and every one of them. But, it is enough to say that because the Swaraj Party did not make of the Rent Bill a party question and therefore took place in the Council what looks like indiscipline and indecision.

But, how far the leader of the Swarajists is responsible for this state of things, so that the conveners of the meeting of the Marwari Vidyalaya should go to the extent of condemning his action and calling upon him to resign his seat in the Council? To one of the resolutions passed, an amendment was suggested and it called upon Mr. Jayakar to resign his seat. Mr. V. J. Patel, the president of the meeting, ruled it out of order, because he said it was for the graduates of the city to say so and not for the meeting. But, in his ruling even, he has suggested that Mr. Jayakar deserved that sort of rebuke from the graduates of the city. For what I write further I rely on the speech of Mr. Patel as it is reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" for Monday last. He said "What was the use of saying that there were landlords and tenants among the supporters of the Swaraj Party; what was the use of saying that they wanted to retain the sympathy and co-operation of both landlords and tenants? Was that the way of representing them?" The report further runs on to say that "He (Mr. Patel) could understand a member's opposition or support to the Bill, but not neutrality. It was on such occasions that their representatives had to take courage and make up their minds one way or the other. By this attitude they had lost the sympathy of both the parties. He did not think that the landlords had any sympathy for the Swaraj Party and the public must realise the difficulty in which they had been placed by the Swaraj Party. There were some landlords and many tenants in the party, but the landlords were in a minority there and those considerations should have weighed with the leader of the Swaraj Party and not mere expediency."

Now, I do not as I need not hold any brief Mr. Jayakar, but I believe that he does not stand in need of being appraised of or advised on the circumstances as Mr Patel has described them. He was neutral not because he could not make up his mind one way or the other, but deliberately. I do not write on authority, but I feel certain that if he has to decide he will always decide in favour of the tenants as against the landlord, not because the landlord is always in the wrong but because he happens to be the less aggrieved party as a rule and otherwise as an exception. Until the Swaraj Party clearly defines its principles of conduct and agitation, it is easy to find differences between every two leaders of the Swaraj Party, not to speak of every two individuals. As member of the Swaraj Party, I make bold to say that there are differences between the attitudes and outlooks on every political and social question of Mr. C. R. Das and Pt. Motilal Nehru themselves and one is the President and the other the General Secretary of the All-India Swaraj Party.

All I want to say is that under these circumstances, it behoved Mr. Patel just to enquire of Mr. Jayakar as to his attitude before getting passed the resolutions of the Marwari Vidyalaya meeting. Mr. Jayakar's residence was hardly at a ten minutes' drive from Mr. Patel's office. The Swaraj Party of Bombay and the Swarajists members of the Bombay Legislative Council are responsible to the All-India Swaraj Party. And it is hardly decent for both these bodies to cross each other. So far as the question of the extension of the Rent Act is concerned, it is well that Mr. Patel's meeting appointed a Committee to draft a new Bill and authorised Mr. Nariman to introduce it in the next Session. While the Bombay Council was sitting in Poona, Pt. Motilal Nehru was there and the policy that was then adopted by the Swarajist members of the Council was guided, it is understood, by the advice and consent of Pandit Motoilal Nehru. On his advice the Swarajist members are thinking of introducing a Bill in the next Council. I have every hope that Mr. Patel's Committee will find it suitable to work with the Council Committee and that they will present a joint production as Bill to the next Session of the Bombay Council. This will surely happen as all the Swarajists have gone to the Councils to do good to their people. In the meanwhile, one only regrets the petty-mindedness shown here and there, though one can re-assure oneself that there is enough magnanimity left to the Swarajists members to get over petty quarrels and puerile feuds of the past.—Yours, etc.,

T. V. PARVATE.

August 4.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

GOVT. AND BIRDWOOD COMMITTEE NEGOTIATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Official business was transacted in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day and eight demands for excess grants to meet excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1924 and twenty demands for supplementary and additional grants for the current financial year were discussed and voted upon without debate. Only one supplementary demand of a grant of Rs. 13,000 in respect of Land Revenue was refused by the Council, the non-official members strongly opposing the motion in view of the fact that it had been rejected in the last Session of the Council and had been brought again before them.

CONGESTION IN JAILS.

Another supplementary demand for the grant of Rs. 5,000 in respect of Jails and Convict Settlements was also opposed by number of Sikh members, particularly by Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh who asked the Council to refuse the demand as congestion in jails was due to a large number of Akali prisoners who ought to have been released as a result of negotiations of the Birdwood Committee. He regretted that Government did not tell them anything about the Committee although a number of members had interpellated on the subject. He thought that Government's demand was not reasonable and they should oppose such reckless expenditure.

Sir John Maynard in explaining the object of the motion said that in order to increase the income of the Jails, Government had decided to establish a Central Camp Jail in the Sutlej Valley Project where 1,000 prisoners would be employed on excavation work. It was, therefore, that they had to come to the Council for this supplementary demand. There was no question of congestion in jails as similar camp jails were opened when other canal projects were taken in hand. Replying to the charge brought against Government regarding the non-disclosure of the Birdwood Committee negotiations, Sir John Maynard said that the Government did not disclose the nature of negotiations carried on between the Birdwood Committee and the Sikhs as it did not consider it honourable to disclose private negotiations. Government had repeatedly asked the Sikhs to bring forward private legislation of their own regarding the management of Sikh Shrines but that challenge had never been accepted and the Sikh community had abstained from making any statement on that particular subject.

The demand on being put to vote was carried without a division.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

At question time to-day Sir John Maynard informed the House that on consideration of the Report of the Committee which dealt with the question of separation of Judicial and Executive functions, Government had withdrawn magisterial powers from 205 officers in the Irrigation Branch. Further action was suspended both on financial grounds and also because of the state of crime in the province which made it impossible to attempt reconstruction of the administration in a direction which might weaken the forces now operating against the criminal.

END OF FITURI REBELLION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 7.

In course of a Press communique issued to-day on the Fituri rebellion in the Agency areas it is stated that since the 16th June there have been no further arrests of rebels. They do not seem to be in the neighbourhood of their villages and it is believed they have gone out of the area and taken up agricultural labour under assumed names either in the Padwa Taluk on the plains. The man captured last month was found employed with Brinjari cattlemen and was discovered only through a villager, who accompanied the intelligence constable, recognising him as Buddayya Dora. Two others are believed to have to Rangoon where they had some connections. Deported relations of the rebels captured or killed were released at the beginning of July and it is proposed to release others at the end of the month.

Rewards for running down Gantham Dhora and Srirama Razu and for similar services were distributed by the Special Commissioner and Agent to the Governor at a durbar held on the 26th July and the badge and sanad of the title of Rao Bahadur were presented to Captain P. Krishnaswamy, Principal Medical Officer, Agency Operations.

Rains have been favourable in the Gudem Agency and the inhabitants have resumed their ordinary agricultural occupation.

pinions of the Day

Disillusionment.

The "Hindu":—A year has gone by since this happy vision was envisaged and with it has vanished the old angle of vision. Ministerialist speeches echo this disharmony and bureaucratic mouth-pieces return back the bureaucrat's reply thereto. The Ministers now find themselves enclosed within the prison-walls raised by the bureaucracy. They have now discovered, judging by Sir A. P. Patro's speech, the Governor's autocracy in regard to the transferred subjects, an autocracy exercised for the benefit of the bureaucracy. Vanished now is the gilt which made their thraldom bearable. Under one pretext or other—business rules, finance, the interests of the reserved subjects, need for previous sanction and what not—the octopus of the "reserved" authority has slowly spread out its tentacles far and wide over the transferred sphere and has well-nigh paralysed the "responsible" Ministry. Sir A. P. Patro's picture of the Minister, in short, is a picture of utter helplessness. The Ministers have not even the consolation of the bureaucracy's appreciation and gratitude

Law of Sedition.

The "Bengalee":—The English law on sedition is based on two principles—firstly, the words used must be calculated to disturb the tranquillity of the State or lead people to subvert Government or the law; secondly, the words must be used with the intention of disturbing such tranquility. The likelihood and the intention of the use of force is an essential element of the offence in the English law. But, as every body knows, this is not the case with the Indian law on the subject. All that is necessary for the prosecution to prove in India in that an attempt has been made to excite "disaffection", but no one knows what this blessed word means. The "Bangabasi" case in 1891 was the first trial for sedition in India; and in that case Sir Comer Petharam, the then Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, interpreted the word "disaffection" as meaning "a feeling contrary to affection, in other words, dislike or hatred." But in the Tilak Case in 1897, Mr. Justice Strachey of the Bombay High Court observed that this word meant "want of affection." The Allahabad High Court followed Mr. Justice Strachey in one case in the same year, but differed from him in another case. In this welter of confusion, an amendment of the section was considered necessary, and a Bill was introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council with this object in view in December same year, in which it was stated that "the expression disaffection includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity or ill-will." In other words, the Government made it clear by means of this amendment that "disaffection" was not a negative state of mind as Mr. Justice Strachey had interpreted it, but a positive state. In other respects, however the section remained as defective as before.

Sorrows of Civil Servants.

The "Forward":—India is a happy hunting ground for the British trader, and the British Civil Service. The "constitution" of India allows it. Britain intends it. The Civil Service nods, and the British Cabinet down to the meanest policeman in the village nods assent. The Civil Service pulls the string, and the whole show is run. It threatens revolt, and a Wedgwood or a Ben Spoor is jettisoned to thrust in a Fabian Lord to rule it over India. It threatens disloyalty, and an Indian Governor, out of respect for the brotherhood, leaves the show. It professes loyalty and pliable Indian Ministers find it convenient to mould themselves into its shape. The brotherhood of the Civil Service, the "best spirits" of Britain as the noble lords are pleased to call them, have no room for "other minds." They observe the rule of "preserve" in the game. They call for the tune and the Indian people live to pay the piper. Are they not the "first charge" on the revenues of India? Had the noble lord, the Ex-Secretary of State for India dared to make a statement similar in effect in relation to the people of Britain, the civilised haunts of London and Westminster would make an exhibition of elemental passions that would pale the hottest demonstrations of Clydeside. Their children "pine" in the hot climates of India, but did it occur to the noble Lord, late of Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie, to take into consideration the millions of the children of the soil, who famish from year's end to year's end? Their wives lose their "looks" in an uncongenial weather, but was it Lord Inchcape's business to note that millions of Indian women cannot give a thought to their "looks" for having to wage a mortal combat with the wolf at their door from day to day? The "best spirits" of Britain sow their genius in the wilds and jungles of India, but it is the wilds and jungles of India that feed one-third of Britain's population, year in, year out. Bless therefore the jungles of India and bless the dispensation that in this land the "servants" of the people are the first care of the State.

Temperance in Madras.

"Swarajya":—The Rev. Mr. Leith has done a service to the city by exposing the indifference of the Excise authorities in the cause of temperance. The sympathy of the Minister seems to be all on the side of the liquor trade. He has not only no Excise policy worth the name, even in respect of the existing law, unsatisfactory as it is, there has been very little of zeal or interest evinced by his Department. The important rule which limited the hours of liquor sale during nights was openly defied in the heart of the city itself, and even after a complaint had been made, the lapse was tolerated for a period of six months by the Excise authorities. That shows only the sense of responsibility with which the Department is functioning. So far temperence agencies run by missionary bodies have been actively calling the Government to correction, wherever necessary, besides organising such constructive propaganda for which there was scope in the city. Other non-official agencies including the Congress should now actively push forward with schemes for combating the drink evil until Government is compelled to adopt a less unnatural and more beneficial policy.

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THE POLICEMAN.

HIS UNPOPULARITY IN INDIA.

CONDITION IN BRITAIN

The following are extracts from the opening address of Mr. P. F. Bowring I. G. of Police, at the Conference of Officers of the Mysore Police:—

The Police Force is only human and does not profess to be perfect but taking every thing into account it is generally admitted by those outside the force itself, who are in the best position to know that the Government and organisation of the Police Force in London is to-day, in nearly every respect, the most efficient, the most humane, the most progressive, and the most enlightened to be found, not only in the British Empire but, in any great City of the civilised world. When I was last in England, before the War, the late Sir John Lambert who re-organised the Kolar Gold Field Police took me to see Sir Edward Henry the London Commissioner of Police at Scotland-yard who kindly had me shown round. The Metropolitan Police number about 22,000, our Police are 5,000 for the State excluding about 800 Officers.

Now let us see what is it in the rank and file that gives the Metropolitan Police this much envied position and reputation. I give you a summary of their duties and responsibilities so that you may compare for yourself and note down the draw-backs and defects in our Officers and men.

PAY OF LONDON POLICE-MAN.

For enlistment in the Metropolitan Police, a man must be between 21 and 27 years of age, in the prime of life, literate and generally intelligent, medically fit, strong and of robust constitution for Police work, and careful as to cleanliness. His character must be irreproachable and he must produce a certificate from two respectable house-holders who must have known him at least 5 years, and another from his last employer. He must be sober honest and of good temper, and his connections should be respectable. He has also to give particulars of his career since he left school. In fact from the first stage, a recruit, must have a clean sheet. He has to sign an agreement binding himself to various conditions, among other things, to give his whole time to Police work. Even his wife may not keep a shop.

Such a recruit, on enlistment to the constabulary, starts with an initial pay of 27 shillings (28 Rs.) per week His pay after annual increments, rises up to £2 a week, after 6 years service. A man putting in ogood service of over 15 years is then promoted to the 'merit class' on 42sh. 6d. a week or about Rs. 130 per mensem. Aa Sorgeant gets 50sh. 6d. a week or over Rs. 150 per mensem. Inspectors 108 a week or about Rs. 350 per mensem and a Superintendent the highest post to which a constable can aspire, £400 per annum or Rs. 500 a month.

The pay of the constable is, on an average, the same as that of a skilled compositor, carpenter or joiner, and a higher class of recruit can be selected for the Force. The constable has also the prospect of a pension equivalent to 2/3 of his pay after 26 years of service, and of rising to the Superintendent's grade. The constable's post is thus a coveted one. Younger sons of even the landed gentry seeking entry thereto.

Mere qualifications are not enough to launch a man in the streets for duty. He is put through a course of intruction, and only after he passes a qualifying examination, he is pronounced fit for duty. This examination embraces a host of subjects from the duties of constables, attention to premises for the prevention of crime, accidents fire, collisions, etc., to Acts of Parliament etc., and finally he has to attend Magistrate's Courts to familiarise himself with procedure and giving evidence against persons in Court.

A FRIEND OF THE PUBLIC.

Once in the streets, the main features of his work are variety and responsibility. The Public look to him for help in all manner of ways and he must be prepared to aid, direct, counsel and personally assist anybody who appeals to him even if it is only to cross the road when the traffic is heavy.

The list of his official duties is long and his knowledge of Police Law must be at his fingers' ends, including cruelty to animals, advertisements, street collections, obstructions in the streets begging, unclaimed property, dangerous structures indecency, licenses for pedlars and hawkers, carrying of fire-arms, vagrants and innumerable other matters, and above all, he has to decide on the spot whether the law has been broken sufficiently to warrant him in taking action on his own responsibility. He must be ready for an emergency and never fail to deal effectively with it however strange it may be in his experience and no matter what it may cost him in trouble, life or limb. Thus a London constable holds a position of great responsibility and his promotion depends entirely on how he discharges it.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. Bowring then went on to deal with the duty and qualification of higher officers of the London police and the C. I. D. He then said:—

I will now deal with the causes that lead to the unpopularity of the Police in this country. As Mr. Gordon, Principal, P. T. S. Sirdah says:—The general Public in India by which I mean the ordinary man in the street, is ill-disposed towards the Police, and one of the causes is beyond control. They have not learnt fully their civic responsibilities and do not readily range themselves on the side of Law and Order. They live long distances from Courts and constant adjournments and delays causing harassment and expense to complaints and witnesses induce the public to deny the knowledge of the offences in their neighbourhood and to hold back information in their possession which would be of great value to the Police.

The second reason for unpopularity is the ever-bearing high-handed conduct of the Police towards the Public, their hectoring bullying methods, their lack of consideration for the feeling of others, in short their forgetfullness of the fact that they are "public servants" that the Police Officer is the "servant and not the master" of the public. The remedy lies in your hands and mine. I hope that you will make strenuous and systematic efforts to improve the attitude of the subordinate ranks towards the public. The lower ranks must understand that while their duties are very often unpleasant and difficult to themselves, and the public it is of the ut most importance that by the exercise of unfailing civility and courtesy they should make the execution of such duties as little harassing and distasteful as possible. Police Officers frequently forget the relative importance of their duty and their powers. Your powers are the least important part of your equipment and you are not expected to wield harshly or unmannerly the enormous powers given to you. In order to be an efficient Police Officer you must obtain the assistance of the public and in order to obtain it you must either command it or obtain it as a free gift. As you cannot command I would advise you to win the assistance and good will of the public on both "selfish and natural" grounds. Selfish because public support is necessary for you. The old days are gone. Increased education, improved communications, a wider knowledge among the people of their rights and a steady increasing share of the people in governing themselves, make it quite impossible, as it is also undesirable, to command assistance by threats, rough treatment and fear. You must win the public sympathy for natural reasons, because like begets like, resentment is provoked by harshness. Consider your own feelings and put yourself in the position of a member of the public and realise how you would resent rudeness and inconsiderate treatment.

NEED FOR CULTIVATING COURTESY.

In the Police Manual for the Royal Irish Constabulary it is laid down that a Police constable should be particularly careful to govern his temper, that his temper may not govern him. Every Policeman who desires advancement should make courtesy and politeness to the general public, his special study. Officers of this Force are directed to recommend no man for promotion who is arrogant, rude, rough or unmannerly in dealing with the public, and this rule should be acted on whether such a man has been successful in the detection of crime or possesses superior education and can pass examinations with success. Literary education entirely unfits a man for the Force when it puffs him up makes him conceited and leads him to think himself too good for the profession. Such grave defects if not checked lead to arrogance, self assertion and often to great rudeness, which is sometimes mistaken by the man who assumes it for "Independence," but which is really a fault the public can complain of. The Officers of this Force are required to do all in their power to assist in raising the character of the service in the estimation of the public by watching and observing how their subordinates deport themselves towards the public when on or off duty.

As a result of instruction on these lines which are insisted upon by the Officers and closely followed by the men, the Police in Great Britain and in London enjoy a splendidly deserving reputation for courtesy, patience, and consideration in their dealing with the public. The Police constable is a favourite with the people. He is liked, respected and generally admired At the same time crime is well under control.

REFORMS REQUIRED.

Is it too much then, if I ask you not to treat the complainant or accused at the station as if he were a criminal or a beggar soliciting a favour of you? In asking for an investigation he is demanding not a favour but a right, that is his own by law from a public servant paid by Government out of the country's revenue to carry out that law. Witnesses under examination should be treated with the full respect due to their position and not unnecessarily dragged far away from their homes. How often is it that he is treated like so much dirt and made to wait for hours till he is sick of the methods of the Police. In treating the criminal, whether a convict or suspect, be reasonable and as forbearing as possible. Roughness and brutality will gain you nothing but a garbled confession of no value, while at the same time you alienate all the sympathy of your fellow beings and onlookers. Prevention of crime is your first duty and every criminal reformed is so many crimes prevented. In the absence of Released Prisoners' Aid Society surely it rests with you to encourage a convict on return from jail to take up an honest occupation and cut off his former evil associates. Watch your bad characters carefully and systematically but without harassing help him towards reformation.

The forcible seizure transport, impressment of coolies, demanding money from carriage drivers, licensed shop keepers, stall holders, tobacco sellers or from public gambling houses must be put down. The worry and annoyance to people at the time of inquest especially to the relatives of the deceased should be minimised as they require the best sympathy of the officers holding the inquest. Abusive language, swaggering demeanour, insulting behaviour and turning a deaf ear when assistance is require of you by the old and infirm women and children, these must be put down. Above all you must be above suspicion in all matters and always smart and tidy.

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is the man who is wide-awake, efficient, cheery, alert, the fellow with an active liver, good digestion and the regular daily habit. If you are troubled with torpid liver, irregular bowel action, drowsiness, dizziness, a dismal sense of inefficiency, give Pinkettes a trial: you'll feel brighter, better and 100 per cent. more efficient in the morning Pinkettes, the gentle little bowel and liver regulators, keep you well. The vegetable laxative made by machinery. Of chemists, at 14 ans. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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'SWARAJ IS OUR DHARMA'

Mr. T. L. Vaswani while lecturing at Karachi on Tilak Anneversary day, said:—

Tilak was a Scholar. A great Scholar. His exposition of the Gita and his book on the Arctic Home of the Aryans" show his intellectual strength. The speaker heard his great speech at Calcutta. It was a speech which reflected a vigorous political mind. Thinking of Tilak the speaker thought another world famous man Lenin. Tilak like Lenin, had a 'quiet way of speaking. Tilak, like Lenin. showed 'energy of thinking' in his speeches. Tilak, like Lenin, was loved —adored—by the masses.

The secret of it was something more than scholarship or judgment or clear and vigorous thinking. I believe there is a World-Shakti, what Bernard Shaw called Life-Force. And from time to time the World-Shakti takes up some isdividuals to work its will. The lecturer thought Tilak, was taken up as an instrument by the World-Shakti for the upliftment and emancipation of the Indian nation.

Tilak would be remembered as their first great General in the Swaraj fight of Modern India. The bureaucracy had urged that India was not yet fit for Swaraj. Tilak met all the bureaucratic objections, by that memorable phrase—'Swaraj is our Brightdight.' Swaraj was the seal and sanction of Eternal Justice. No nation, however great or gifted had the moral right to rule over another.

But there was a higher view of Swaraj which Tilak did not miss. There was a higher view than that of 'rights'. The Nations hated one another because they could not rise to a plane higher than that of 'rights', and in hate lay the seed of violence and war. The tragedy of the deep unrest in which the Nations were plunged was due the clash of right' with 'right.' Tilak rose to the higher view when he said that Swaraj was 'dharma.' In that memorable speech, he said:—

"I said it was our right to have swaraj: but that is an European way of putting it. I go further and say that it is our Dharma."

The speaker concluded his speech with an appeal to the younger generation to guard the honour of Mother India unsullied as did the departed great.

A Government of Bengal notice says:—reward of rupees one thousand will be paid by the Government of Bengal for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person responsible for the printing or publication of the leaflet prescribed in the notification dated July 28th last, signed "President-in-Council, Red Bengal," and beginning with words "Public is hereby informed" and ending with the words "to be despatched forthwith."—A.P.

A Bangalore message of August 7th says:—News has just been received that a portion of the bridge over Kemphole on Bangalore Mangalore road has collapsed owing to heavy rains.—A.P.

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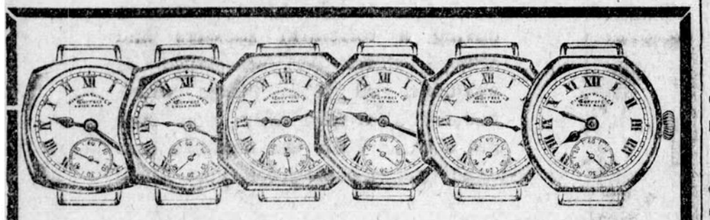

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CHEQUERS.

HISTORIC HOME OF PREMIERS.

Which is the most historic mansion in Great Britain. It would be difficult to provide a definite answer to the question, but one might say with certainty that among the candidates for first place would be Chequers, the Prime Minister's country mansion, whose latest occupier is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Only within the past few years—since it was gifted to the nation by Sir Arthur Lee (now Lord Lee)—have the general public heard of this picturesque Buckinghamshire residence. Yet it can trace its history back for many centuries.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

On part of the estate are remains of the ancient stronghold or castle or castle of Cymbeline, the reputed birthplace of Cymbeline, one of the early Britons, who was born about A.D. 1; so that the Prime Minister, when he strolls in the spacious grounds may meditate in company with the shades of men who di battle against the Romans.

The mansion has associations with Cromwell and Queen Elizabeth, and one of the most romantic episodes in its story is traceable to the virgin Queen, by whose orders Lady Mary Grey was kept prisoner within its walls. Lady Mary's only offence was that she had contracted a marriage which had displeased Elizabeth. So, in the custody of William Hawtrey, the then owner of Chequers, she was incarcerated for two years in a tiny attic, whose walls still show traces of her handwriting.

The house is named after de Scaccario, or de Chekers, Keeper of the King's Exchequer to Henry II. In 1254 it passed to the Hawtreys. Lord and Lady Lee inherited the estate in 1909, and proceeded to restore the original characteristics of the house, which had been obscured by previous owners, who had disfigured when they had imagined they were improving.

Lord Lee, in making the gift to the nation, stipulated that all the leading exterior and interiod characteristics should be retained. No new furniture may be imported or ornaments substituted. In the public rooms no new pictures may figure on the mantelpieces. Photographs have been taken of each room so that occupants for ever after may know how the house looked and keep it the same.

Provision is made in the gift for the maintenance of a staff of servants; and the cost of repairs, and so on, will also be defrayed out of the endowment.

There are many Cromwellian relics, for though the Protector himself never lived there, for two centuries the house was occupied and then owned by his descendants. Early in the eighteenth century a grandson of the Protector married a young widow who was mistress of Chequers. The family is perpetuated on canvas, and in one of the groups which hang in the entrance hall the central figure is a cow—dairying being then fashionable with young women in England.

A curious story is told concerning Sir George Russell, previous owner, who decided to make a present of the house to the then Lord John Russel, a young statesman. He determined first to tell his friend's father, the Duke of Bedford, of his intention, but when he called upon the latter he was coldly received and offered neither refreshment nor lunch. He felt repulsed, and drove off without making the offer. So Chequers was lost to a future Prime Minister for want of a glass of wine. The value of Chequers has been estimated at £350,000.

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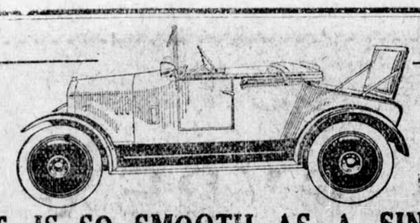

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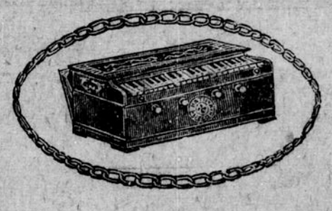

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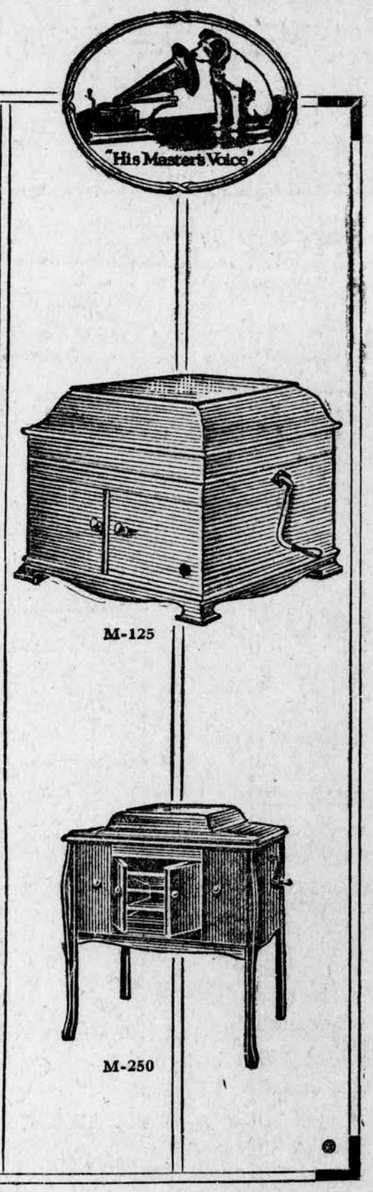

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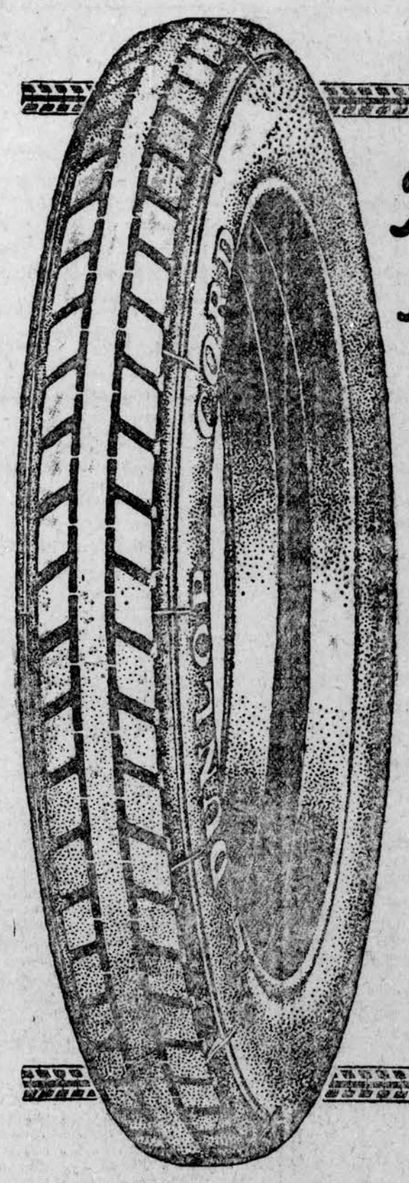

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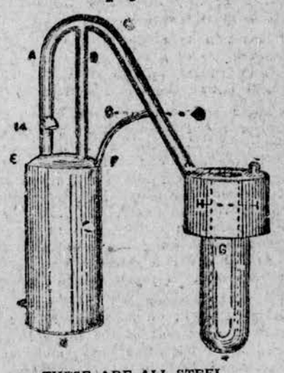

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